THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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THE BEAVER ARGUS IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY in the old Argus Building, on Third Street Beaver, Pa., at

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Single copies of the paper will be furnished, [illegible] at five cents each. [illegible] communications [illegible] of local or general interest [illegible] respectfully solicited. To insure attention, [illegible] of this kind must invariably be accompanied by [illegible] name of the author, not for publication, but as a [illegible] against imposition. [illegible] should be addressed to

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jan22-6t] HENRY KINSEY.

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ja30'67—1y. T. J. CHANDLER & CO.

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THE UNDERSIGNED THANKFUL FOR THE patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Rochester, Bridgewater, Beaver and surrounding country, that he is still prepared to furnish an excellent article of Coal and Nut Coal, on short notice, either delivered, or at the Bank, on the best of terms. The Bank is located on M'Kinley's Run, near Rochester, Pa. Orders left there, or at the Store of Thomas Allison, in Bridgewater, or at the Prothonotary's office in Beaver, will be promptly filled. Capt Seely is Agent, Rochester, Pa.

J. C. MOLTER,

jy17'67ly. Bridgewater, Pa.

HOWE'S SEWING MACHINES

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING RETIRED FROM the tailoring business, in Bridgewater, Pa., will in the future, devote his whole time and attention to the sale of Howe's Unrivalled Sewing Machines. His wareroom is in the building formerly occupied by himself and Mr. Miller, as a Tailor Shop. These Machines range in price from $65 to 85, and will be delivered in good order to persons purchasing them. An experienced person will accompany each machine sold, and the purchaser will be thoroughly instructed in its use. He will also keep sewing machine needles, machine oil, silk, thread and all articles needed in sewing, and dispose of them at reasonable rates. Thankful to the public for favors heretofore received, he solicits, in his new business, a continuance of the same.

sept25'67-tf JOSEPH BRAUN.

Polly Bouton vs. James Allen. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, No. 141 September Term, 1867.

Summons Ejectment for a lot of piece of land situate in Rochester township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: beginning at the corner of Mullen's lot, thence along said lot 150 feet to Locust alley, thence south 55¼ degrees east 15 an alley, thence south 57 degrees west to Walnut street, thence by said Walnut street to the place of beginning, containing one fourth of an acre of thereabouts.

And now, to wit: Jan. 15, 1868, on motion of Plaintiff's attorney, the Court grant a rule on defendant to appear and plead on or before the fourth Monday of March 1868.

Beaver County, ss:

A true extract from the record.

(SEAL) Attest: JOHN CAUGHEY, Prothonotary.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after [illegible], trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows. [Train leaving Chicago at 4:35 P. M. leaves daily.] [Trains leaving Pittsburgh at 2.15 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburgh	615AM	830AM	215PM	300AM
Rochester	215	1040	835	310
Salem	1032	1220PM	635	453
Alliance	1130	105	650	550
Canton	1237PM	146	717	633
Massillon	1257	202	736	652
Orrville	136	210	813	733
Wooster	219	312	840	793
Mansfield	405	500	1024	949
Crestline	445	530	1055	1010
Crestline	600AM	610	1120	1015
Bucyrus	634	640	1170	1130
Upper Sandusky	715	722	1228AM	1115
Forest	749	755	1258	1142
Lima	910	910	211	1251PM
Van Wert	1042	1020	320	155
Fort Wayne	1230PM	1150	455	320
Columbia	117	1235AM	538	401
Warsaw	206	130	631	449
Plymouth	305	235	753	605
Valparaiso	412	415	926	735
Chicago	700	620	1120	920

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Chicago	720AM	1020PM	450PM	450AM
Valparaiso	933	1210AM	655AM	650
Plymouth	1031	235	810	845
Warsaw	1127	316	901	981
Columbia	1211PM	444	944	1058
Fort Wayne	115	610	1030	1140
Van Wert	228	723	1156	115PM
Lima	320	827	1251AM	237
Forest	439	915	141	405
Upper Sandusky	503	1010	206	438
Bucyrus	538	1059	244	525
Crestline	605	1125	310	600
Crestline	625	1150	320	[illegible]
Mansfield	657	1223PM	348	636
Wooster	840	143	516	824
Orrville	907	205	540	855
Massillon	943	235	613	939
Canton	1004	252	633	1000
Alliance	1100	335	730	1115
Salem	1132	404	759	1149
Rochester	125AM	540	940	215PM
Pittsburgh	230	645	1045	340

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leave Youngstown at 2:20 p. m. New Castle, 3:05 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6:00 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 6:00 a. m; arr. at N. Castle, 8:25 a. m: Youngstown, 9:10.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:30 a. m; New Castle, 7:20 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Allegheny, 1:20 p. m; arrives New Castle, 4:20 p. m; Youngstown 7:20 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Express, via. Youngstown, leaves Pittsburgh, 9:30 a. m; Homewood, 11:10 a. m; Laurence Junction, 11:30 a. m. Arrives at Youngstown, 12:50 p. m.

Returning, leaves Youngstown 5:30 p. m; Laurence Junction, 6:22 p. m; Homewood, 7:00 p. m. Arrives at Pittsburgh, 9:15 p. m.

F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 25, 1867, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom.
Cleveland	820AM	1210PM	......	315PM
Euclid Street	831	1221	......	3 6
Hudson	935	108	......	510
Ravenna	1010	141	......	545
Alliance	1110	223	......	650
Bayard	1144	252	......	....
Wellsville	120PM	425	......	....

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.		Accom.
Wellsville	850AM	410PM		
Bayard	1022	535		
Alliance	1115	615		715AM
Ravenna	1201PM	652		810
Hudson	1234	718		850
Euclid Street	137	804		1C0
Cleveland	150	815		1015

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom.
Bellair	150PM	610AM	1010AM	
Bridgeport	200	625	1020	
Steubenville	308	743	1158	
Wellsville	443	845	140PM	700
Smith's Ferry	507	907	202	735
	000	000	000	000
Rochester	550	950	240	830
Pittsburgh	655	1055	350	945

GOING WEST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom.
Pittsburgh	615AM	300PM	420PM	330PM
Rochester	725	305	533	443
	000	000	000	000
Smith's Ferry	813	843	615	547
Wellsville	840	420	655	625
Steubenville	950	530	753	....
Bridgeport	1112	630	857	....
Bellair	1126	640	920	....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves N. Philadelphia, 650 a. m. Bayard, 1250 p.m. | Arrives Bayard, 955, am. N. Philadelphia 330 p.m.

F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

G. L. EBERHART, Editor.

BEAVER, March 4, 1868.

[ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER, MUST BE ADDRESSED TO G. L. EBERHART, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.]

Grammar.

We live in an age of decidedly utilitarian proclivities. So strongly is the popular mind imbued with utilitarianism that nothing can be undertaken, of either a public or private nature, without instantly provoking the inquiry, "*Will it pay?*" One would suppose that, if there be any act of man in which he should be governed by purely disinterested motives, and incited to his duty by considerations so pure and noble as to raise him above any hope of renumeration, save the pleasurable conciousness of having discharged faithfully an imperative obligation, it is that of educating one's own offspring—of fitting them so fully and amply for the duties of adult years as to insure their becoming honorable members of society and an honor to those who bore them.

There is not a teacher of experience in any of the schools in the land that can not testify to the mischievous—the positively damaging —influence which this ultilitarian spirit has upon the growth and prosperity of the cause of education, and the individual interests of a very large proportion of the pupils of our common schools. All can testify, too, how it frequently, and in almost numberless instances, interferes with the efficient grading and classification of schools and pupils; and with so much power as to be in most cases, wholly beyond the control of either teachers or school directors. If a remonstrance is made, or any attempt at explanation assayed, the reply is: "*It is no use to my boy;*" or "*He will never have any use for it, and I do not want him to waste his time with it.*"

We always heartily forgive parents who talk in this way, because we are confident that "they know not what they do"—what they say. They talk as though they never expect their children to be cut loose from their mother's apron strings; and as though they never expect to see the day when their sons and daughters shall become their own masters, and the architects of their own fortunes. Their language also implies that they shall be able, during the entire lifetime of their offsprings, to control and circumscribe their actions, [illegible] preposterous; more ridiculously absurd!

With these few preliminary remarks we now come to consider the subject which heads this article; and we here affirm that Grammar is the most important branch of an English education. We advise those whose time and opportunities to acquire an education are limited, to pursue the study of Grammar as a subject of the very first importance. And why? Simply because *it is the most useful study.* You must either rightly use, or shamefully abuse the rules of syntax every time you speak and every time you write.

Arithmetic is useful, but, beyond its most simple rudiments, not one person in a thousand is ever called upon in business life to make any application of it; and no one who has learned the multiplication table will find any difficulty in acquiring a thorough knowledge of any part of arithmetic that his particular business in life may demand. Some of our most successful accountants and financiers to-day are men who learned all they know of arithmetic in the counting room; and learned it just as it became necessary to the conduct of their business.

A knowledge of Grammar can not be acquired in this way. We shall never meet in business life the same propelling force in connection with this branch, that drives one to become expert in casting up long columns of figures, calculating per centage, &c. In business it is imperatively necessary that arithmetical calculations be correct; and this imperative necessity *drives* one into the most accurate and careful habits of thought and investigation. We must be exact, and make correct calculations, or bankruptcy is the consequence. Not so with Grammar. It must be learned in early years, or the probabilities are that we shall never learn it. It is essential to us as business men; and *it pays* to study it in our school-days. There are men who know very little or nothing of the rules of syntax, that succeed well in business. They make thousands of dollars every year. They do not, however, make their money without Grammar. They, through their own ignorance of it, are compelled to keep continually in their employment confidential clerks, who possess an ability to write their letters *grammatically;* and in addition to these, they are obliged to employ persons who can rightly use language, to write all other correspondence and documents necessary to the successful transaction of their business.

The young man who wishes to get a good position in any first-class business establishment in any one of our large cities, cannot hope to succeed unless he possesses sufficient knowledge of his native language to enable him to express himself correctly, and to write his application for such position in a style that shall violate none of the rules of Grammar. No matter how good his chirography may be, if his syntax and orthography be faulty, he need not expect to receive a favorable response to his application. But on the other hand if both these are good, he will reach his desire, although his chirography may be nothing more than passably clear and legible.

Looking at it, then, through utilitarian glasses, we must conclude that it pays to study Grammar.

But let us examine it a moment from a more noble and less mercenary standpoint. And we now address our remarks to that very interesting class of young folks which is very soon to stand upon the threshold of adult years, and to assume all those grave and onerous responsibilities of our social and political fabric which now rest upon their parents.

We take it for granted that there is not a girl of any spirit or self-pride in the land, that does not wish, when she enters upon the active duties of life, to appear well—to make a favorable impression upon all with whom she may come in contact; and especially upon the young, handsome, and educated *masculine* portion of the human family. We presume also, that no boy, who is old enough to begin to think of manhood, is so devoid of pride, of manliness, of patriotism, of gallantry, as not to harbor a desire to be, at some period in life, *a man* among men;—to be a partner for life of some lovely and accomplished woman; a useful member of society; to occupy positions of honor, trust and profit through the choice and good-will of his fellow-citizens. He desires also, to be so qualified for the responsibilities of life, that he shall be able to discharge every duty to the satisfaction of those who may commit their interests to his hands, and with honor to himself.

We say to all such young persons that there is no one branch of an English education which will so certainly and effectually aid you in accomplishing your laudable ambition—if you have with it an irreproachable character —as a good knowledge of Grammar. There is no attainment that does so much to help one through the world, and to gain for one the good opinion of the community, as simply the ability to express one's ideas in clear, plain and correct language in private circles, and to do so without embarrassment in public assemblies. And just here we come to notice how very important, and how very desirable, in a political point of view such an attainment is to the young men of this country—a country in which the most humble of its citizens may be called upon to occupy the most exalted and responsible position in the Government. And although this attainment is at once so desirable and so useful—*pays so well*—how few possess it. How deeply, and how frequently are our sympathies wrought upon by the miserable manner in which many men acquit themselves, and the barbarous way in which they mangle their mother-tongue, when called upon to preside over the deliberations of political and other public meeting.

To all the boys and girls of Beaver county we say—Study English Grammar, and as you *study* it, do not fail to make continually a *practical use* of it.

To the teachers we say—Teach English Grammar all the time,—*teach it, practically,* books, or no books,—and *to all your pupils.*

In another article we shall tell our teachers [illegible] *taught.*

Mathematical.

If 8 lemons are worth 7 oranges, and 43 oranges can be bought for 25 peaches worth 30 cents per dozen, how many lemons should be given for 125 apples worth 8 cents each?

If $8 be $3, and one-half of that value be reckoned equal to three-twelfths dollars, for $100 of such currency, how many bushels of wheat valued at $2 per bushel in gold, can I buy?

PROPOSING BY LETTER.

BY SHIRLEY BROWNE.

ELEVEN o'clock—at least so said the gold en tide of sunshine, creeping over the velvety turf of the village green, and losing itself in the murmurous foliage of the big maple trees —and so said the little clock in Judge Cornell's law office on the Main street, speaking in a sharp melodious chime!

Harry Grover glanced quietly up at the uncompromising little dial, as he entered the domain of "Coke upon Littleton."

"I'm late this morning," he muttered, hanging up his hat behind the door; "but, as good luck will have it, the Judge has not made his appearance yet!"

He was a straight, handsome young fellow, with curly brown hair, limpid hazel eyes, and a healthy flush on his sunbrowned cheeks—a young man whom you instinctively felt you could trust, *a l' entrance,* as you looked into his frank, honest face. There was not many such; more's the pity!

"Whew—whew—whew!" whistled Mr. Henry Grover, turning over his pile of legal documents in a very immethodical sort of way, "Law and love were never meant to go together; of that I am very certain! Pretty Ariel Brown's blue eyes are shining roguishly out on me, from every bit of parchment or printed blank I touch! How lovely she looked last night—and who would ever suppose that the old cat with the false curls and grinning porcelain teeth, could be *her* aunt? Rich, too, they say; a good match for some desperate fortune-hunter, who is willing to swallow the bitter old pill for the sake of its gold coating! Let me see—talking about old Experience Brown, I believe I have a business letter to write to her about that piece of land by the school-house corners that she wants me to buy. Not I! When I purchase land for a building spot, it won't be a desolate pasture, where rocks and mullein-stalks fight together, which shall possess the staunch soil. The old lady must make me a very unsophisticated character indeed. I wonder, now, if blue-eyed Ariel will ever be a wrinkled catamaran, clutching after 'bargains.'—Poh! I should as soon think of a white plumed little dove being transformed into a greedy vulture!"

He leaned back in his chair, with both hands clasped on the top of his curly head, and looked abstractly out into the slushing village street, humming an old tune under his breath—a tune whose burden was "Love, still love!"

Plainly, Mr. Harry Grover was very little disposed for work that morning! And when, at twelve o'clock, Judge Cornell came in, there was but a hopeless chaos of papers on the table, to represent his young partner's matutinal labors!

"Why, Grover, you haven't accomplished a thing this morning," said the old Judge, glancing keenly around through his antique silver-bound spectacles. "I am afraid the pretty girls at Squire Dockthorne's party, last night, were too much for your mental equilibrium!"

"Well, you see sir, I've been rather sorting the papers over," said Harry, a little sheepishly, "and I've written two letters this morning."

"Two letters!"

"Yes, sir."

"May I ask to whom?"

"One was to old Miss Experience Browne about that lot she wanted [illegible] sell me—a regular [illegible] giving the [illegible] a piece of my [illegible] and the [illegible]

"[illegible] another [illegible] a business letter. Now, Judge, [illegible] you and I look [illegible] together."

The Judge smiled [illegible] had an idea as to what the other [illegible] contained. Every one in town knew [illegible] Mr. Harry Grover was in love with [illegible] Ariel Browne, Judge Cornell had [illegible] himself not so very many years [illegible].

"It's just as well for [illegible] lad to marry and settle down," thought the old gentleman, "and Ariel will certainly [illegible] sweet a little wife as human mortal [illegible] for."

Harry needn't [illegible] been so mysterious sealing and directing [illegible] two letters at the tall desk behind [illegible] door. Judge Cornell [illegible] well what was in them as if he had read every word with his own eyes. But young people have a mistaken idea that old people don't know anything.

Miss Ariel Browne [illegible] her room busy with a complicated [illegible] of bright-colored web-work that [illegible] "crochet," when Bridget tapped [illegible] the panels of the door.

"Please, Miss Ariel, [illegible]"

"A letter! and for [illegible] dear me, Bridget, who can it be from?"

"Faix, thin, and [illegible] doesn't know, but Lawyer Grover's [illegible] boy brought it and an impudent young [illegible] he is, for, [illegible]"

But here Bridget [illegible] conscious that her young mistress was [illegible] no attention to her and withdrew [illegible] department of the kitchen, there to [illegible] in solitude.

Ariel's cheek had [illegible] as pink as the inside of a wild rose [illegible] she read the superscription of the letter [illegible] her heart beat perhaps a pulse or two [illegible] than was its wont, but she broke open the [illegible] with a resolute little hand and [illegible]

"MY DEAR MISS [illegible]"—"Rather a cold beginning!" [illegible] "I must beg to decline all further [illegible] with you. As you cannot for [illegible] seriously suppose I care to possess [illegible] an utterly worn down and good for [illegible] it is useless to waste either of our time in any more preliminaries.

"I will call this afternoon, and return to you the papers you so unnecessarily took the trouble to send me. Yours, &c.

H. GROVER."

Ariel threw down the note and burst into tears.

"The cold-hearted presumptuous villain!" she sobbed. "Papers [illegible]! I suppose he meant the note I wrote him about the picnic! Oh, how foolish I have been! how absurd! and I am rightly punished for my folly."

But still, Ariel went on, when a girl of eighteen has built up glittering castles in the air, whose foundations are in her own heart, she cannot see it dashed ruthlessly into ruins, without a few natural tears.

Meanwhile Miss Experience Browne, *aunt* fifty-five well ripened summers, was reading with no little [illegible] letter which Bridget's enemy, the office boy, had brought for her.

"Upon my word!" [illegible] Miss Experience, [illegible] "The impertinent young [illegible] humbug! Does he [illegible] a born fool, to swallow 'Lovely eyes—dimples!' If he'd have said spectacles and wrinkles, he'd have been considerably nearer right. No, you don't my fine fellow—*no—you—don't!* Experience Brown hasn't lived fifty-five years in the world to fall into such a trap as this at last. 'He'll call this afternoon to receive the answer that is to decide the whole current of his future life,' will he? Well, let him call. I'll be ready for him, and I warrant me, he won't be in a hurry to call again!"

And Miss Experience chuckled to herself until all the false curls quivered, as she folded the letter neatly, and put it back into its hurriedly-directed envelope.

"I never had an offer of marriage before," she thought, viewing her Autumnal countenance in the pier-glass, and adjusting the little puffs of ribbon in her cap-border, "and it *does* make one feel kind o'queer! It's something to tell of, anyway! Bethuar Jones needn't go to saying *now* that I was an old maid, because I had never had an offer! I just wonder what Ariel would say—I guess I won't tell her; she would only laugh at me!"

Miss Experience drew herself up as grimly as if her spinal column were a bar of iron, that afternoon, when Bridget announced:

"Mr. Grover, mem!"

"Show him in, Biddy—I'm quite at leisure to receive him."

And our hero, entirely innocent of the impending storm that awaited him, walked into Miss Experience's awful presence, with a bundle of title deeds in his hand, tied with the official looking red tape of his profession.

"Good afternoon, Miss Experience!"

"Ain't you ashamed of yourself Harry Grover?" ejaculated the spinster, in a deep stern voice. "Get along with yourself, makin' love to an old woman more'n twice as old as you be, just because she's got a little money! What do you take me for hey? Don't stand starin' there! Walk out of this room, quick, or I'll throw the big dictionary at your head! *No,* no, NO! *Now* have you got your answer plain enough? I wouldn't marry you if there wasn't another man in the whole town!"

Harry Grover was a little appalled at this sudden charge of horse and foot, but he stood his ground manfully, not even quailing at the big dictionary.

"But, Miss Brown—will you hear me a moment? I don't want you to marry me!—What has put this strange fancy in your head?"

"You don't want to marry me? Then what the mischief does this letter mean, I'd like to know?"

"May I look at it?"

Harry took the letter, and glanced at it—its contents threw a new light upon the unaccountable state of affairs.

"Good Cupid! what a blockhead—what an unmitigated, inexcusable, incomparable donkey I have been! What could I have been thinking about!"

"Hey?" demanded the puzzled spinster.

"Excuse me, ma'am, but there has been a mistake—a——"

And without stopping to complete his fragmentary sentence, he rushed out of the room to the little bay-windowed parlor, where Ariel usually sat [illegible].

"Well, I never!" exclaimed Miss Experience, as the door banged unceremoniously in her face.

"Ariel! Miss Browne!" [illegible]

But Ariel turned haughtily from the pleading eyes of her lover.

"Your letter is quite sufficient, sir. I need no further exponent of your meaning."

"Ariel—darling—there has been an absurd mistake! *this* is the letter that was intended for you. The other was written to your aunt on business, and by some unaccountable blunder got into the wrong envelope! I have been a fool—a blockhead, but I love you, dearest, with all my heart! Ariel! you will not send me away."

No—Ariel did *not* send him away, for the shy smiles and the rosy blushes were beginning to come back to her face as she read the real letter.

"But Harry," she said, with a roguish dimple at the corner of her mouth, "you must confess that Aunt Experience's note had rather an unpleasant style."

"I was a careless reprobate," said Harry, frankly, "but you see Judge Cornell was watching me, and——"

And that was the end of all misunderstandings between Harry Grover and Ariel Browne thenceforth, forevermore.

Miss Experience was rather disappointed in two things. She would like to have sold the schoolhouse "corner lot," and she would like to have said that *once,* in the course of her fifty-five years of life, she had had an offer of marriage.

"However," said Miss Experience, "Ariel is very happy, and maybe things are best as they are?"—*Fireside Companion.*

Aspiring to be a Merchant.

A brown stone front and a trotting team had always been my ambition. I was born unfortunately with a large mind but a very slim pocket. My parents were considered in moderate circumstances, and I was sent when quite young to the district school to commence my education.

I progressed so fine in my studies, that I was at once set down for a "merchant." The thought of being a merchant so animated my mind that I was not long in graduating to the high-school.

I spent three years in that institution in hard studying and graduated, and after receiving my diploma, I of course considered that I was on a smooth road to fortune.—With no friends to put me forward I quietly awaited, like Micawber, "for something to turn up."

But before starting out on my mercantile expedition, I was told to make myself so "valuable to my employers that they could not get along without me." My mother also told me about the pin story; "that is—a boy applied for a situation, merchant did not want any help, the lad went into the street and accidentally picked up a pin, when the merchant called the lad in and employed him; the lad afterwards became one of the firm."

One morning I picked up a newspaper and read an advertisement.—Wanted—a smart active lad to learn the dry goods business, a graduate of high school preferred, bring recommendation to N. & Co.

I dressed myself in my best clothes, put on a clean collar, and a nice handkerchief in my pocket, gave my boots an extra polish, and off I went with my diploma under my arm to apply for the situation. I found on my arrival a long line of boys waiting for "next."

They gave me a greeting by sounding in a shrill voice, "look at stiffy!" say, "Fellers look at that are cap, &c. I said nothing, but patiently waited my time. At last it came; in I went hat in hand, and exhibited my diploma to an elderly looking man.

"Well," says he, "who are your parents?"

"Mr. L."—says I.

"What is your first name?"

"William."

"Can you run errands, keep books, wash windows, sell goods? Are you honest, faithful, attentive, industrious? Do you swear, use tobacco, steal?"

So intent upon obtaining the situation, I said "yes sir," to all his questions.

He then engaged me at the nominal price [illegible] year. [illegible]

I now commenced my business career. I tried to please the firm and make myself useful, and used to pick up pins, but my boss did not take notice.

I soon found that one dollar a week would not go very far. The first day I drew seventeen cents even, as they could not make change so as to give me sixteen and two-thirds cents. I went out to get lunch when the thought struck me that I had better reserve fourteen cents for car fare, as I lived a great way off from the store, and needed seven cents to ride home and the other seven cents would bring me to the store next morning. I had now left three cents which I invested in cakes. I soon had to curtail my expenses of riding and try to walk home which was a weary task to me after trotting all day on business. I occasionally begged a ride home, sometimes I would ride on a slop cart, and sometimes I would excite the sympathy of the driver of a coal cart and he would take pity on me and give me a ride. I thus worried along, determined to stay my term out in hopes of a promotion. I always tried to make myself "useful to the concern" as well as I knew how, but to no purpose.

One day the elderly man called me to him and said: "William, it is nearly New Years and you have always been a dutiful and attentive boy and have served us well. I will now give you a letter of recommendation and I believe we will not want you any longer."

Thus ended my tribulation. I have come to the conclusion that the best way to become a merchant is to be born one, and I have a little advice to give to the rising generation and that is "learn a trade."

THE PRESIDENT MUST BE IMPEACHED.

We do not see how the House can refuse to arraign the President before the Senate for high crimes and misdemeanors. Impeachment is not a desirable proceeding. It is cumbersome and tedious. It may arrest legislation and present a new issue to the country at a time when new issues are not wanted. It is not, perhaps, a wise precedent to make. It gives to power a temptation which passion cannot always resist. It is a high, solemn, sacred trust, only to be used, when absolutely necessary for the salvation of the country.

We believe the salvation of the country demands the impeachment of the President. We have all along felt that we might submit to Mr. Johnson's Administration, evil as it has been, rather than force an angry and doubtful question upon the country. With the Congress overwhelmingly Republican, there was no reason why we should not compel the President to pursue a wise policy. We reasoned upon the presumption that it was better to have impeachment held over him as a check than to begin a trial that might be as long as that of Warren Hastings. It was a debatable question. The evidence was far from being conclusive. Morally, there was no doubt that Mr. Johnson should be impeached. But impeachment is a question of law and evidence, not of moral belief. As a Republican, there were a hundred reasons why he should be removed. This would be a good plea in a Republican Convention, not before the Senate of the United States. Until impeachment became an inevitable, overwhelming necessity, without doubt as to the meaning of the law, and the force of the evidence, to enter upon it was only to give the President a chance to make himself a martyr before the country. Therefore we have constantly opposed impeachment, although at times we stood alone among the Republican press. There is no longer any doubt. The issue is as clear as it was when Gen. Beauregard opened his batteries upon Fort Sumter. Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, tramples upon a law, defies the authority of Congress, and claims to exercise absolute and despotic power. *Congress must impeach him immediately.*

All other questions sink before the present. It would be difficult to have our course clearer. A law is passed, which defines it to be the duty of the President to consult with the Senate before removing a certain officer.—This law may or may not be constitutional.—The President has no business with that. Is constitutional until the Supreme Court decides otherwise. It is law until the Court interposes and invalidates it. The President's sworn duty is *to execute it*—to obey it—to see that it is carefully and studiously obeyed. He may not like it. But chief-magistrates have been compelled to execute laws they did not prefer. He may think it unconstitutional. That is of no more consequence than the opinion of any private citizen. His duty is not to execute laws which *he may think constitutional,* but to EXECUTE THE LAWS. If he had been clothed with judiciary power, if the founders of the Constitution had felt that it was wise to give the President any option in the matter, they would have so expressed it and declared that he might execute all laws only when the Supreme Court decided their constitutionality. If the President has the right to select his laws, and say "This act I will execute because it suits me, and the other I will not enforce because it strikes me to be unconstitutional," then Congress and the Supreme Court might as well adjourn without day. For the right to do as he pleases with any law, to assume to be its sole arbiter and judge, may become a tyranny more absolute than that of the Emperor of Russia. It is a comparatively small matter now. Apparently, it effects only the right of Mr. Stanton to hold the War-office, and of the President to select his constitutional advisers. This is not the question, but only the merest incident of it. If the President has the right to remove Mr. Stanton in defiance of law, he may remove Mr. Chief-Justice Chase and Gen. Grant, and indeed the whole Senate. For the law by which Mr. Stanton holds his place is as much a law, as sacred and as binding, as that by which Mr. Chase presides over the Supreme Court, and Gen Grant commands the army. If he may with impunity order Lorenzo Thomas to take possession of the War Department—a building which is not the property of Mr. Johnson, but of the American people—he may also direct Mr. Coyle to open the next Supreme Court, and Gen. Hancock to assume command of the army. It may be said that there is a law which provides the form in which Mr. Chase may be removed, and another law which directs the manner for the removal of Gen. Grant. To this we reply that there is also a law which provides how Mr. Stanton may be removed, that one law is as binding as the other, and that if we permit the President to violate one, he may with impunity violate all.

There is no avoiding this conclusion.—There is no explaining it away. There is no middle course. *The President has assumed the responsibility of breaking a law. Congress must assume the responsibility of impeaching him.* Not to do so in the face of this flagrant and insolent proceeding is to become a partner in the crime. It is no time to consider the party influence of impeachment, or its effect upon Presidential candidates. We would rather see the Republican party, candidates and all, driven into the deserts of Arabia than to have them tremble one moment in the presence of this high duty. Questions of expediency were all well enough so long as the President stood within the pale of the law. But now when he presumes to be the executive, legislative, and judicial power, when he claims to decide which laws Congress may pass, and what acts are constitutional, [illegible]

We are sure there will be no hesitation. The time has come to cease trifling with Andrew Johnson. This man, who reeled into the Presidency; who has debased his high office by unseemly and undecent demonstrations; who has surrounded himself with the worst members of the worst phase of Washington life; whose retinue consists of lobbyists, Rebels, and adventurers; who has polluted the public service by making espionage honorable, and treachery the means of advancement; who has deceived the party that elected him, as well as the party that created him; who has made his own morbid and overweening vanity the only rule of his administration; who has sought to entrap illustrious servants of the people into ignominious evasion of the law, and who now claims to break that law with impunity—this most infamous Chief-Magistrate should be swept out of office. LET HIM BE IMPEACHED!—And let the Republican party show that it not only has the power to preserve the country from rebellion under Jefferson Davis, but also from treachery under Andrew Johnson. —*N. Y. Tribune of Feb. 24.*

The Kentucky Senator.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* supplies all the necessary information concerning the new U. S. Senator from Kentucky. We quote: Thomas C. McCreery, of Daviess county, Kentucky, or as he is better known here, "old Tom McCreery," lives on a farm, in the lower part of this State, and we venture to say a jollier old soul does not exist anywhere else in this broad Commonwealth. He once read law, and sometimes tries a case, but can almost always be found on his big farm among the pigs, cattle and horses. If, as you go out of the village near his home, you meet a fat old man, shabbily dressed, with an immense battered stove-pipe hat, riding an old mare with burs in her mane and tail, and a blue cotton umbrella under his arm, that is old Tom McCreery, and he is going into town for his mail, and to talk politics a little while with the storekeepers.

If you ride up to his gate you hear a deep bass voice shouting, "Light down sir; walk up sir; sit down, and we'll have something to take; glad to see you, sir, got beds in this house, and a mouthful to eat, sir; you will stay all night sir, and feel all the better for it in the morning, sir." That is old Tom McCreery and you are just as welcome as if you owned half of all he had. Mr. McCreery is well blessed with the goods of this world, and abundantly able to dispense the hospitality that fills him with delight, and makes him so popular with his friends. He is a rough old fellow and always a little dirty in his personal appearance, but a cleverer man than Thomas C. McCreery does not live. He loves women, is a good judge of the pure article of Bourbon, and goes to horse races. He keeps a fine stable of horses, and has a private track on his farm, where he amuses himself with running his stock, or having little scrub races with his neighbors. Ask him where the prettiest women are raised, the bravest men live, the finest horses bred, or the best Bourbon to be had, and he will strike his chest with his right hand and answer, with all the pride of a Logan, "In Kentucky, sir, and no where else, sir." He is a quiet good natured man, but insult him and he will fight in a minute. He is well read and can make a good speech, but is not fond of talking in public. If he had been poor, he would have been one of the most brilliant and active men in the State, but he has never had occasion to exert either his body or his brains much, and was seldom heard of, except at the State Conventions, where he nearly always appeared as the delegate from his county.—When he goes to Washington, Mr. McCreery will vote steadily with Davis, Doolittle, Hendricks and Saulsbury, but he will be personally popular with Benj. Wade, Morton, Nye, Brownlow, and all that class of men.

The Beaver Argus.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged [illegible] fifteen cents a line for each insertion.

Marriages and deaths announced free of charge.

The publisher reserves the right to change advertisements from one place in the paper to another whenever it is desirable to do so.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Method of Impeachment.

The formal impeachment of the executive head of a nation is a spectacle of rare occurrence in the history of the world. The monarchies of the old world do not provide such a case. Absolute and constitutional monarchies agree in placing the acts of the monarch above the law, with only this difference, that in constitutional monarchies the ministers are responsible to the legislature, for all the princely acts which they sanction by their signature. In the struggle of the European countries for liberal institutions, the principle of ministerial responsibility occupies a prominent place. The concession of the principle gives to the legislature the right of controlling, and, if necessary, impeaching, if not the nominal, at least the actual heads of the state. The principle was laid down in all the constitutions which owed their origin to the revolutionary movements of 1848, and was last year reintroduced into Austria.

But though the law makers in Europe have lessly endeavored to exempt the [illegible] ces of princes from the operation of the [illegible] the people have frequently taken the right of impeachment into their own hands. Charles I. of England, and Louis XVI. of France, constitute memorable examples of royal impeachments in Europe, and more recently Louis Phillippe and his dynasty were deprived of the throne by a solemn decree of the representatives of the French nation.

In republics the president is only the first among the executive officers of the government, and the possibility of his violating the law is expressly provided for. Still, cases of the formal impeachment of a president are exceedingly rare. Instances occurred a few months ago in the United States of Columbia, when President Mosquera was deposed and exiled; and in Ecuador, where the President was impeached by the House of Representatives, and censured by the Senate; but more commonly dissatisfaction with the president vents itself in insurrection and civil war. In the United States, the impeachment of the President is without precedent. Only once, in 1843, an attempt was made against President Tyler, but it failed. There have, however, been several cases of the impeachment of other civil officers. In 1797, William Blount, a Senator from Tennessee, was impeached for having intrigued to transfer New-Orleans to Great Britain; in 1803, John Pickering, Justice of the District Court of the District of New-Hampshire, was impeached on four charges, one of which alleged that he was a man of loose morals and intemperate habits; in 1805, the impeachment of Samuel Chase, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was the cause of great public excitement; in 1830, James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court for the District of Missouri, was impeached of high misdemeanors. The [illegible] are those of Judge Watrous of Texas, who was impeached in 1857, and of Judge West H. Humphreys of Tennessee, who in 1862 was impeached for complicity in the Rebellion. All these cases constitute precedents of the impeachment of the President, which will be conducted in a similar manner, except that at the trial of the President the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States must preside. The main points in the procedure against the President will, therefore, be as follows:

[illegible] appear before the bar of the [illegible] and officially announce the resolution of impeachment. The President of the Senate will appoint a Select Committee to hear the report of the Committee of the House. A report will then be made by the Senate Committee to the Senate. The Senate will take action and its action will be officially communicated to the House. The Speaker will appoint a Board of Managers to conduct the Impeachment, they will carry to the Senate the articles of impeachment. The action of the House will be read to the Senate, which then appoints the time when it will "resolve itself into a Court of Impeachment." Each Senator takes the oath that he will do impartial justice. The Board of Managers of the House being introduced to the bar of the Court, formally present the articles of impeachment. A summons is issued to the party accused to answer the articles of impeachment, fixing the day returnable, which is served at least ten days before the return thereof. The day of the trial having arrived, the House, resolving itself into Committee of the Whole proceeds in a body to the Senate Chamber and is admitted. The return is read by the Secretary of the Senate. Arrangements are then made for the summoning of witnesses. The trial being completed, each article is read by the Secretary, and the roll called when each Senator answers "Guilty" or "Not Guilty," two thirds being required to declare the accused guilty. The decision is given and communicated to the accused. If found guilty, the President will from that moment be deprived of his office, the functions of which will devolve upon the President of the Senate, the Hon. Benjamin F. Wade of Ohio.

The trial of President Johnson will rank in history as one of the most celebrated state trials of all times. Rarely has the world watched the proceeding of a legislative body with so intense an interest as it will watch the action of Congress in this impeachment case, and the decision of the Senate, whatever it may be, will make a profound impression throughout the world.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention.

At an adjourned conference of Union Soldiers and Sailors, held in pursuance to published call, at Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, January 8, 1868, it was unanimously resolved to hold a National Convention of Union Soldiers and Sailors, at Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, May 19, 1868, for the consideration of national questions, with the paramount object of uniting and consolidating the loyal element of the country for the approaching contest with its enemies, and if deemed advisable, to nominate or recommend candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

Each State shall be entitled to twenty delegates at large, and twenty delegates for each Congressional district. Territories and the District of Columbia will be entitled to twenty delegates each.

The disordered state of public affairs; the restoration of rebels to power; the designing efforts to repudiate our national obligations; the failure throughout the country to recognize the just claims of the veterans of the war; these coupled with the desire to perpetuate the fundamental principles of our Government, are deemed sufficient reasons that the men who crushed rebellion should counsel such measures as shall tend to preserve and protect the civil and political rights of all the people.

We, therefore, invite our late comrades in arms to organize in their might and to express through their representatives their condemnation of the efforts to make treason defeated in the field, triumphant at the ballot box.

Let us stand shoulder to shoulder to protect the nation's honor and maintain the cardinal principles of our Government—Liberty, Justice and Equality.

By order of the Committee.

Brig Gen. T. [illegible], Chairman.

[illegible], Secretary.

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., March 4, 1868.

The Impeachment Question.

In our grouping together the facts in last week's *Argus* touching the impeachment of President Johnson, we closed with announcing that the House of Representatives had appointed a committee of two, consisting of Messrs. Stevens and Bingham, to inform the Senate that the House had passed a resolution impeaching Andrew Johnson of high crimes and misdemeanors. On Tuesday this committee repaired to the Senate Chamber and what then occurred may be gathered from the following which is reported in the Senate proceedings:

At a quarter past one o'clock, while Mr. DAVIS was speaking, Representative Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Bingham, of Ohio appeared at the door. A number of members of the House accompanied them to witness the proceedings on the subject they had in charge.

The doorkeeper announced a Committee from the House of Representatives, who were reconized by the presiding officer.

Mr. STEVENS then said; In obedience to the order of the House of Representatives, we appear before you in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States. We do impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and we further inform the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit articles against him and make good the same, and in their name we demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of Andrew Johnson to answer said impeachment.

The presiding officer, Mr. WADE, replied that the Senate would take action in the premises.

Messrs. Stevens and Bingham then returned to the House, and made this report:

Mr. SPEAKER, in obedience to the order of the House, we proceeded to the bar of the Senate and in your name, and in the name of this body and all the people of the United States, we impeached as we were directed Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and we demanded that the Senate shall take order to make him appear before that body and answer for the same, and stated that the House would forthwith or soon, I did not say which, present articles of impeachment and make them good, to which the response was, the order shall be taken

In the Senate, Mr. Howard of Michigan arose immediately after the House committee left, and offered a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee of seven to take action on the resolution of the House. The resolution passed. After some little delay the presiding officer of that body (Hon. B. F. Wade) appointed the following Senators to compose the committee: Messrs. Howard, Trumbull, Conklin, Morton, Pomeroy, Edmunds and Johnson.

February 26th. The proceedings on impeachment may be summed up for to-day in regular order as follows:

In the morning Gen. Thomas surrendered himself to the Marshal, declining to give bail, and his counsel thereupon asked for a writ of *habeas corpus*, with a view of expediting the progress of the case to the United States Supreme Court. But Judge Carter, by declining to hold him, and ordering his discharge, put aside the plea for the writ of *habeas corpus* and the case may now be considered at an end unless it should hereafter come up regularly. he gained, it will be noticed, prevents any ground for an appeal to the United States Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of the civil tenure act. It is possible that the President may now resume his previous purpose to bring the question of the constitutionality of the act before the Supreme Court by applying for a writ of *quo warranto* against Mr. Stanton in the District Supreme Court. This course, however, as involving the slow course of an appeal, is a tedious one; hence the earnestness with which the counsel for General Thomas sought to make it a case of *habeas corpus*, which, as involving personal liberty, always takes precedence, and would have afforded a short-cut to the end sought.

In the Senate, Mr. Howard, from the special Committee appointed to take action on the impeachment of the President, reported a resolution that the Senate will take proper order thereon, of which due notice will be given to the House of Representatives, which was adopted without debate, and the House was notified of this proceeding.

The sub-Committee appointed to prefer articles of impeachment, had a meeting this morning, and made good progress with their work. It is understood that other matters, beside the alleged violation of the tenure of office law will be presented against the President. The specifications will number six or eight. The Committee expects to be able to report to-morrow, and will probably have the case ready to go to the Senate on Monday next. The Committee has been in session all of the afternoon, and has been examining Gen. Emory to ascertain if the President made an effort to use the garrison of Washington for the advancement of his purposes. Gen. Emory did not testify affirmatively.

Owing to the failure of the proceeding in Court to-day to make a test cause for appeal to the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the civil tenure act, the President has again directed Attorney General Stanbery to apply at once for a *quo warranto*, to show cause why Mr. Stanton retains possession of the War Department. As already telegraphed, this application is slow, and it will be months before the test case will reach the Supreme Court.

Immediately after the discharge of General Thomas this morning, a suit was commenced in the District Court by him against Stanton for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. Damages one hundred thousand dollars.

February 29. The Committee to-day reported the articles of impeachment. There are ten counts in the indictment, and they all relate to the President's attempt to get possession of the War Department. The House also elected seven of its members to manage the case. They are as follows: Messrs. Stevens, Butler, Bingham, Boutwell, Wilson, Williams, (Pa.) and Logan.

The vote on the articles being completed the House proceeded to vote for managers to conduct impeachment before the Senate.

Mr. Poland nominated the following members: Stevens, Pa; Butler, Mass.; Bingham O.; Boutwell, Mass.; Wilson, Iowa; Williams, Pa.; Logan, Illinois.

In reply to a question by Mr. Peters as to who was to be Chairman, the Speaker said the managers would decide questions of priority among themselves.

The Speaker appointed as tellers to count the ballots Messrs. Poland, Jenckes, Spalding and Marshall.

Mr. Marshall asked to be excused.

The Speaker nominated in his place Mr. Randall.

Mr. Randall also declined, stating that he did not wish to participate in the proceedings.

The Speaker, remarking, that it appeared the minority desired not to be represented among the tellers, appointed Mr. Blair, of Michigan, as the fourth teller.

The members were then called alphabetically, and each as called stepped up to the area in front of the Speaker's chair and deposited his ballot in the box kept by the tellers. No Democrat votes.

On the ballots being counted, the result was announced as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 118; necessary to choice, 60, for Mr. Stevens, 105; for Mr. Butler, 108; Mr. Bingham, 114; Mr. Boutwell, 113; Mr. Wilson, 112; Mr. Williams, 107; Mr. Logan, 106; Mr. Jencks, 22; Mr. Scofield, 3; Mr. Poland, 2; Mr. Orth, 2, Messrs. Peters, Blair, Churchhill, Benjamin and Upson, 1 each.

The Speaker announced that Messrs. Stevens, Butler, Bingham, Boutwell, Wilson, Williams, and Logan having received a majority of the votes cast, were duly elected.

March 2. The impeachment articles were all adopted in the House to-day, by a party vote, viz: For each article 125, against each article 41. The vote for managers of the impeachment case shows that Bingham will be the leader in the whole matter. A more competent person could not have been selected.

In 1860, the Democrats lost the Presidential election. They gave notice at once that they would not abide the result. The will of the people legally and constitutionally expressed was set aside, and they appealed from the ballot to the musket. Some of them (those living in the Southern States) were brave enough to go to the field in vindication of their alleged rights; but others of them (those living in the Northern States) were too cowardly to take the risks of war, and contented themselves with "patting on the backs" those who had more courage than themselves. They promised these latter support, but their support never came. The war was inaugurated, it went on, and the result is known everywhere and to all.

In 1868 we find this law in the Statute books of the country:

That every person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and any person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office, and shall become duly qualified to act therein, is and shall be entitled to hold office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provided;

Provided, That the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, and of the Interior, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General shall hold their offices, respectively for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The act from which this extract is taken was regularly passed by Congress. It is therefore, as sacred and as binding as any law ever enacted, yet the President wilfully violates it in removing Secretary Stanton without "the advice and consent of the Senate," and thus to all intents and purposes becomes as great a law-breaker as does he who steals a horse, breaks open a house or commits a murder. If the House of Representatives, therefore, had done less than impeach him for this violation of law, it would have done less than its duty: and if the Senate now fails to convict him of his high crime, its decision will practically give him and all their set all laws that may stand in their way or be unpalatable to them.

The Democratic party in 1868 stands in the same relation to the President that it did to the rebellion in 1860! At that time it would not conform to public opinion, legally pronounced; now it will not conform to law.— Then it pushed forward its dupes and scoundrels and incited them to open, bloody rebellion; now it makes a cats-paw of the President of the United States and encourages him in the assumption of a position that must either ruin him or desolate the country again with civil war.

The Democracy, after hurrying President Johnson on to his ruin, appear to be deserting him now in a body. They never had, and have not now, as a party, the slightest idea of endorsing his conduct. A few of them here and there rave at the "Radicals" and charge them with persecuting the President; but scarcely a mass meeting, and no State convention of the Democratic party has thus far extended its sympathy, or proffered a helping hand to the great usurper. He was not taught to expect this. On the contrary, he was led to believe that that organization would stand by him in his contest with the Representatives of the people, and if need be, aid him in dispersing Congress by physical force. He has been deceived, and no one sees this more clearly at the present time, than himself. They urged the quarrel on, but when it culminated in something serious, they abandoned him and excuse themselves now by saying "*we* did not nominate Johnson—*we* did not elect him, therefore we will not be a party to the quarrel between him and Congress." He must have anything but a flattering opinion of them at the present time; and their conduct in this instance must bring to his mind very vividly the part the same men played with the rebels before and during the early stages of the war. The Southern conspirators were the victims of their cowardice and duplicity then; A. J. is the sufferer now.

The High Court of Impeachment.

We publish a careful list of the Judges who are to try Andrew Johnson upon the articles of impeachment presented by the House of Representatives. The politics of each Senator, and the State from which he is sent, are given. It will be seen that the Senate consists of fifty-three members. "Two-thirds of the members present," in the language of the Constitution, are necessary to conviction, and should all the Senators sit during the trial, thirty-six will be the number required to convict.

Anthony, Rep.	R. I.	Morgan, Rep.	N. Y.
Bayard, Opp.	Del.	Morrill, Rep.	Vt.
Buckalew, Opp.	Pa.	Morrill, Rep.	Me.
Cameron, Rep.	Pa.	Morton, Rep.	Ind.
Cattell, Rep.	N. J.	Norton, Opp.	Min.
Chandler, Rep.	Mich.	Nye, Rep.	Nevada.
Conklin, Rep.	N. Y.	Patterson, Rep.	N. H.
Conness, Rep.	Cal.	Patterson, Opp.	Tenn.
Cole, Rep.	Cal.	Pomeroy, Rep.	Kan.
Corbett, Rep.	Oregon.	Ramsey, Rep.	Min.
Cragin, Rep.	N. H.	Ross, Rep.	Kansas.
Davis, Opp.	Ky.	Saulsbury, Opp.	Del.
Dixon, Opp.	Conn.	Sherman, Rep.	Ohio.
Doolittle, Opp.	Wis.	Sprague, Rep.	R. I.
Drake, Rep.	Mo.	Steward, Rep.	Nevada.
Edmunds, Rep.	Vt.	Sumner, Rep.	Mass.
Ferry, Rep.	Conn.	Thayer, Rep.	Neb.
Fessenden, Rep.	Me.	Tipton, Rep.	Neb.
Fowler, Rep.	Tenn.	Trumbull, Rep.	Ill.
Freelinghuysen, Rep.	N. J.	Van Winkle, R.	W. V.
		Wade, Rep.	Ohio.
Grimes, Rep.	Iowa.	Willey, Rep.	W. V.
Harlan, Rep.	Iowa.	Williams, Rep.	Oregon
Henderson, Rep.	Mo.	Wilson, Rep.	Mass.
Hendricks, Opp.	Ind.	Yates, Rep.	Ill.
Howard, Rep.	Mich.	Republicans,	42
Howe, Rep.	Wis.	Opposition,	11
Johnson, Opp.	Md.		
McCreery, Opp.	Ky.	Total,	53

Stripped of all verbiage the issue between the people on the one side, and Andrew Johnson on the other, is this: *He assumes to decide upon the constitutionality of all laws passed by Congress*; and attempts to govern his official action by the conclusions thus reached. The people claim that he has no right to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress at all—that he is sworn to *execute the laws*, and to continue to execute them until restrained by a decision of the Supreme Court. This is the real question at issue between the Executive and Legislative departments of the Government at the present time. When it is borne in mind that the Constitution of the country authorizes Congress to *make the laws*, the President *to execute them*, and the Courts to *interpret* them, no one will fail to see the usurpation of the President, nor should the issue joined be a doubtful one.

Presidential Clemency to Counterfeiters.

The President, in reply to a resolution of the House, has transmitted a communication from the Attorney General's office, showing all the pardons granted by the President since April 14th, 1865, for counterfeiting, &c., together with the names of those who recommend the pardons, and circumstances under which the Executive clemency was extended

Pardons for forgery,	21
do passing counterfeit money,	71
do having in poss'n. counterfeit money,	14
do presenting false claims,	1
do counterfeiting,	3
do perjury	1
do attempting to pass counterfeit mon	1
do making counterfeit money,	8
do dealing in counterfeit money,	1
do passing false vouchers,	1
do fraud,	1
do making false entry in bank book,	1
do selling counterfeit money,	1
Total,	125

GOV. SWANN of Maryland has been nominated by the Democrats of the Legislature of that State for the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the Senate's declining to admit Mr. Thomas to a seat in that body.

HON. ROBERT J. WALKER, though a Democrat, is a sound man. A self constituted committee of Democrats, made up of members of the National Democratic Committee, called on Hon. Robert J. Walker, to express their surprise at the report that he had advised General Thomas to respect the law providing that no military orders shall be issued except through General Grant. On his admitting the correctness of the report they strongly expressed their disapprobation, and said they expected him to be among the foremost in sustaining the prerogatives of the Executive. He heard them through quietly, and then replied, substantially, as follows:

"Gentlemen, we want peace in this country, and any man who commits an act tending to provoke bloodshed and involve us again in civil strife, I want to see hung to the first lamp-post."

EX-GOV. THOS. H. FORD of Ohio, died at Washington D. C., on last Saturday morning.

IMPEACHMENT IS PEACE.

Impeachment has gone beyond newspaper discussion. Nothing we may say can have any influence on the decision. Its determination rests with grave and impartial judges, who will decide according to the law and evidence. Although impeachment is an adjourned question, it is new to the people. They scarcely understand it. It has been hovering over them like a "bad, revolting star," with evil omen, and forebodings of national calamity. It is to dispel these feelings, and endeavor in a small way to educate the people to the proper appreciation of the solemn duty that we continue to discuss a question that now rests with the high court of the nation.

Impeachment is peace. The thousand rumors of war are of no more consequence than the snow-flakes which darken the air. We shall have no fighting. Here in New-York, some of our Five Points denizens, deep in their cups, and fresh from the last prize-fight, are threatening to go to Washington and assist the President in dispersing Congress. We have certain heroes of the July riots—the murderers of fugitive negroes, and the burners of orphan asylums—who would be delighted to aid the President in sacking the Sub-Treasury. We have seen no one really anxious to fight but Mr. Brooks, and no one really expecting a fight but Mr. Raymond. The Wall st. people are quick to scent trouble. Money is the first influence to feel a panic. Yet Wall st. maintains surprising equanimity. Amid the agitation of the last five days, gold has merely ranged from 140 to 143. The danger of war, therefore, has the mercantile value of three per cent! This is the feeling among the moneyed classes. If we were at liberty to print assurances which have come to the editor of this paper, it would be seen that the wealthiest, the most conservative, the most timid of our citizens are strenuously in favor of impeachment. Men who control millions, and whose interests are widely spread over land and sea, unite with us in the prayer that Congress may speedily give us peace by removing an unfaithful President.

Impeachment is reconstruction. A large part of the Union is in a condition of anarchy and unrest. The plow rests in the furrow—the hammer rusts on the anvil—loyal men steal through highway and forest like thieves in the night—Rebels triumphantly defy the law. There is no safety in the South, no security of property, no assurance of personal liberty.— There is nothing active but the sheriff and the provost-marshal. Lands are shrinking in value. The owners have no money to cultivate them, and people who have money, and who would gladly go into the South, and make its dreary and forsaken fields to blossom like the rose, do not care to accept the enmity that awaits them, social ostracism, military law, the sharp and quick rifle-shot of an ambushed murderer. No one cares to be a party to another Memphis and New-Orleans massacre, especially when he finds assassination applauded by the President. The South wants money, men, order, reconstruction. Thus far she has been the victim of Presidential caprice and of restless demagogism. Take Alabama, for instance. But for Mr. Johnson, Alabama would now be in the Union, side by side, with Maine and Illinois, with loyal men in office, the wheels of government moving smoothly, the courts in session, and every incentive to capital and industry. Yet now by the direct and persistent interference of the President, Alabama verges upon anarchy. The Rebels look to the President for help, and wars upon the loyalist; the loyalists resists the interference, and leans upon Congress. The struggle of war is continued in peace—the strife of the bullet is succeeded by the strife of the ballot. Impeachment will end this. The Rebel will see that nothing is left but obedience, the States will be brought back to the Union, and loyal men will be confirmed in their rights by the power of the United States.

Impeachment is the supremacy of the law. Heretofore the laws have been executed in a purposeless, furtive, petulant way, without heart or sympathy. The President has enforced some of them to the letter, while he has broken them in the spirit. Whenever a soldier like Sheridan, or Sickles, or Pope really attempted to do what Congress desired, he was stricken down as an enemy, driven [illegible] as in the case of [illegible] the stars which he won by his blood. Soldiers like Hancock were deputed to enforce laws they despised, and their usefulness [illegible] by eulogies and brevets, and [illegible] nominations for the Presidency. Reconstruction was thus made to drag and lag [illegible], until men grew weary and sick, and despaired of any true settlement. The worst passions were fanned to a hateful flame, and when the President was not vehemently urging the execution of Sumner, and Phillips, and Stevens, and defending the massacre of harmless negroes, his organs, like *The National Intelligencer*, were filled with indecent denunciations of the truest and the purest of statesmen. To crown it all, we had an [illegible] which would be a tyranny even in despotic France, that no law was binding upon the President, was directed to execute it [illegible] the Supreme Court.— The Constitution was stricken down—for while the Constitution limited the Presidents optional jurisdiction over the law to the veto power, and made the execution mandatory, he contended that [illegible] the veto and judicial powers combined. That will be an end of that fallacy; and from this time through all time Presidents of the United States will be taught that when two-thirds of the House and Senate agree upon a law, their duty is to execute it until restrained by the Supreme Court.

Impeachment means the triumph of Republican institutions. Republican government has stood many cruel tests. It has sustained Slavery and destroyed Slavery; it has warred upon foreign governments, and suppressed domestic insurrection; it has passed through the mightiest war of modern times, and survived a social revolution; it has answered every form of government and now it proposes to dispose a treacherous Chief Magistrate.— France removed her tyrants by a bloody and maddening revolution only to see new-born liberty torn from her embrace, and stifled by the gaudy and dazzling despotism of an empire. England only succeeded in destroying the tyranny of the Stuarts by revolutions which brought with them wars, and social turmoils, and rebellions repeated by three generations. Mexico has seen twenty revolutions and enervating wars, commerce destroyed, industry paralyzed, traitors in council, thieves in office, banditti on the highway, and, finally, a foreign army on her shores, a foreign prince in her palace, her noblest sons massacred and in exile. Freedom still remains an experiment with her. Free America will show the world that by the gentle operation of law, her chosen Chief Magistrate, and the Commander-in-Chief of her armies and navies can be speedily punished for his crimes, and reduced to obscurity, and no appreciable effect on society but a few tavern loungers, gasconade, and an advance of three per cent. in gold! America was sublime in her managment of the war, and the nations stood in wonder.— But there is something sublime in her acceptance of impeachment. Men will say no more that republican institutions are a failure, for republican America, answering every condition, and accepting every responsibility of government, stands to-day proud, secure peaceful—the law supreme, and the public virtue unimpaired.

Therefore, it is wise to say that impeachment is peace. Some of our people may rave and swear, and gnash their teeth; but we shall have no war—no disturbance—no arresting the wheels of Government—not the shimmer of a bayonet, nor the click of the trigger—nothing but the ordinary town constable with his clumsy baton. There is something grand to us in this spectacle of a great nation changing an incompetent ruler by the gentle and easy process of law. The poor little three per cent that the gold-gamblers have made will melt like the falling snow. Impeachment is peace; because the common-sense and the loyalty of the nation demand it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Abandoning Johnson.

—As we predicted they would, the Democrats are making haste to abandon Andrew Johnson. A proposition made by Mr. Boggs, of St. Louis in the Democratic National Committee, in session at Washington, to indorse him was promptly voted down, it receiving the feeble support of only two or three members. The leaders everywhere are concurring in this view, and the instruction has gone abroad to "let him slide." The Democratic press is obeying this instruction promptly, and in a manner which, in other respects, betrays the sense of a strong necessity that the party should stand from under—a realization that from the wreck of Johnsonism there will be nothing worth fishing out. In all this there is something so ungrateful that one is almost inclined to pity the man, and sympathize with him on account of the feelings which even he must experience for this desertion by men who, till he fell, patronized and flattered him with the promise of their support, and received official crumbs in return.

The Pittsburgh *Post* makes haste to cut clear from the President. It almost rejoices in his downfall. It would do so outright, no doubt, but for the recollection that with his impeachment the quiet support that the Democratic party has received from him will be gone, and that the Republican party will be strengthened by the return of public confidence and the restoration of the Government, in all its branches, to Republican hands. We quote a few sample sentences from the *Post*:

As for the man, Andrew Johnson, our opinions of his character, history and conduct have been frequently and candidly expressed in these columns, and we have nothing to retract nor to extenuate. We could wish that he had been more clear in his great office," —that he had possessed a more exact estimate of the motives and principles of the two great parties of the country. If he made the mistake of supposing that the Democratic party, with their vigorous organization, controlling and counting two millions of votes, would drop half of their party decalogue and follow any man, even though that man were the President, or a thousand times greater than the President, we are sorry that he had no better judgment. We are not sorry that the Democratic party had not the same dangerous facility in changing their views that he seems, (honestly enough, perhaps,) to have possessed.

* * * * * *

We did not nominate Johnson—*we* did not elect him—on the contrary, he was nominated and elected because he was the most bitter, and the most reckless, and the most unrelenting enemy the Democratic party had in the Southwest, and all the more bitter and all the more unrelenting because he had been a recent convert to radicalism.

The *World* is called upon to give notice that in opposing Congress it does not support Mr. Johnson. It wishes the public, so far as the Democratic party is concerned, to "separate the personal from the public aspects of this exciting controversy." It says it "cannot consent to have Mr. Johnson saddled on the party which has no more love for Mr. Johnson than Mr. Stanton. Here is a sample of what it says:

"Mr. Johnson is not a Democratic President, but a Republican President. The chronic difficulty between him and Congress is a quarrel in the Republican party. He was not elected by our votes; he has never deferred to the wishes of our leaders; he never gave his patronage, while he had patronage to give, to men who possessed our confidence; and has not sought our counsel in the steps by which the quarrel between him and Congress has been advanced to the present crisis," &c.

Again says the *World*:

"Why did he not remove Stanton when he had the unquestioned power? That he failed to do so, was not the fault of the Democratic party. We suggested, we petitioned, we clamored; we gave every proof of our detestation of this bold, bad man; and if Mr. Johnson had had any inclination to court our favor, or respect our wishes, he would have put Stanton out of office at a time when his removal would have been acquiesced in by the Republican party. Stanton is no more odious to Democrats than he was three years ago."

The central Democratic organ goes on squeezing the Presidential lemon after this fashion to great length, and then casts it contemptuously aside with the remark: "Whether Andrew Johnson shall be President another year is of little consequence."

Alas! the ingratitude of party leaders of the Democratic persuasion!—*Pitts. Com.*

Rules of the Impeachment Court.

In the Senate to-day, Feb. 29 Mr. Howard, from the Select Committee, submitted the following rules of procedure and practice in the Senate when sitting as a high court of impeachment:

First, Whensoever the Senate shall receive notice from the House of Representatives that the managers are appointed on their part to conduct an impeachment against any person, and are directed to carry articles of impeachment to the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate shall immediately inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is ready to receive managers for the purpose, exhibiting such articles of impeachment agreeably to such notice.

Second, When the managers of an impeachment shall be introduced at the bar of the Senate, and shall signify that they are ready to exhibit articles of impeachment against any person, the presiding officer of the Senate shall direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to make the proclamation, and who shall after making the proclamation, repeat the following words, viz: "All persons are recommended to keep silence on pain of imprisonment while the inquest of the nation exhibiting to the Senate of the United States articles of impeachment against——." After which the articles shall be exhibited, and the presiding officer of the Senate inform the managers that the Senate will take proper order on the subject of impeachment, of which due notice shall be given to the House of Representatives.

Third, Upon such articles being presented to the Senate, the Senate shall at one o'clock in the afternoon of the day (Sunday excepted) following such presentation, or sooner if so ordered by the Senate, resolve itself into a high court of impeachment, for proceeding thereon a quorum of the Senate shall constitute a quorum of court, and it shall be in session from day to day (Sundays excepted), after the trial shall commence, unless otherwise ordered by the court, until final judgment be rendered, and so much longer as may in its judgment be needful. Immediately upon the Senate resolving itself into such high court of impeachment, the Secretary of the Senate shall administer to the presiding officer, unless he shall be the Chief Justice, the oath required by the Constitution, and thereupon the presiding officer shall administer such oath to the other members of the Senate as they shall appear, whose duty it shall be to take the same.

Fourth, The presiding officer of the high court of impeachment, except wherein the President of the United States or Vice President of the United States, upon whom the powers and duties of the office of President shall have devolved, shall be impeached, in which case the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States shall preside, and in a case requiring said Chief Justice to preside, notice shall be given to him by the presiding officer of the Senate of the time and place, fixed for the organization of the high court of impeachment, as aforesaid, with a [illegible] said court till its final adjournment.

Fifth, The presiding officer of the court shall have power to make and issue by himself or by the Secretary of the Senate, all orders, mandates, writs and precepts authorized by these rules, or by the court, and to make and enforce such other regulations and orders in the premises as the court may authorize or provide.

Sixth, The court shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, to enforce obedience to its orders, mandates, writs precepts and judgments, to preserve order, to punish in a summary way contempts and disobedience to its authority, orders, mandates, writs, precepts or judgments, and to make all lawful orders, rules and regulations which it may deem essential or conducive to the ends of justice, and the presiding officer may, by direction of the court, require the aid and assistance of any officer or person in the military, naval or civil service of the United States, to enforce, execute or carry into office the lawful orders, mandates, precepts, writs and judgments of said court.

Seventh, The presiding officer of the Senate shall direct all necessary preparations in the Senate Chamber, and the presiding officer of the court shall direct all forms of proceeding while the Senate are sitting for the purpose of trying an impeachment, and all forms during trial not otherwise specially provided for, and the presiding officer of the court may rule all questions of evidence and incidental questions, which ruling shall stand as the judgment of the Court unless some member of the court shall ask that a formal vote be taken thereon, in which case it shall be submitted to the court for decision, or he may at his option in the first instance submit any such question to members of the court.

Eighth, Upon the presentation of articles of impeachment and the organization of the court, as herein provided, a writ of summons shall issue to the accused, reciting said articles and notifying him to appear before said court, upon a day and at a place to be fixed by said court, and named in said writ, and file his answer to said articles of impeachment, and to stand and abide the orders and judgments of said court thereon, which writ shall be served by such officer or person as shall be named in the precept thereof, such number of days prior to the day fixed for such appearance as shall be named in such precept, either by delivery of an attested copy thereof to the person accused, or if that cannot conveniently be done, by leaving such copy at the last known place of abode of such person, or at his usual place of business, in some conspicuous place therein; or if such service shall be, in the judgement of such court, impracticable, notice to the accused to appear shall be given in such other manner by publication or otherwise as shall be deemed just, and if the writ aforesaid shall fail of service in the manner aforesaid, proceeding shall not thereby abate, and further service may be made in such manner as the court may direct; if the accused fail to appear in person or by attorney on the day so fixed therefor as aforesaid, or appearing shall fail to file his answer to such articles of impeachment, the trial shall proceed nevertheless as upon a plea of not guilty; if a plea of guilty be entered, judgment may be entered thereon without further proceedings.

Ninth, At twelve o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon of the day appointed for the return of the summons against the person impeached, the legislative and executive business of the Senate shall be suspended, and the Secretary of the Senate shall administer an order to the returning officer in the form following: "I do solemnly swear that the return made by me upon the process issued on the day of—— by the Senate of the United States, sitting as a high court of impeachment, against —— is truly made, and that I have performed such service as therein described, so help me God;" which oath shall be entered at large on the records.

Tenth, The person impeached shall be called to appear and answer to the articles of impeachment against him, if he appears or any person for him, the appearance shall be recorded, stating particularly if by himself or by agent or attorney, naming the person appearing and the capacity in which he appears; if he do not appear, either personally or by agent or attorney, the same shall be recorded.

Eleventh, At twelve o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon of the day appointed for the trial of an impeachment, the legislative and executive business of the Senate shall be suspended, and the Secretary shall give notice to the House of Representatives that the Senate is ready to proceed upon the impeachment of —— in the Senate Chamber, which chamber is prepared with accommodations for the reception of the House of Representatives.

Twelfth, The hour of the day at which the Senate shall sit as a high court of impeachment shall be, unless otherwise ordered, twelve o'clock M., and when the hour for such sitting shall arrive, the presiding officer of the Senate shall so announce, and therefore the presiding officer of the court shall cause a proclamation to be made and business of the court shall proceed; the adjournment of the Senate sitting as high court of impeachment shall not operate as an adjournment of Senate, but on such adjournment of the court the Senate shall resume consideration of legislative and executive business.

Thirteenth, The Secretary of the Senate shall record the proceedings in cases of impeachment as in the case of legislative proceedings, and the same shall be reported in the same manner as legislative proceedings of the Senate.

Fourteenth, Counsel for parties shall be admitted to appear and be a party upon an impeachment.

Fifteenth, All motions made by the parties or their counsel shall be addressed to the presiding officer, and if he shall require it, they shall be committed to writing and read at the Secretary's table.

Sixteenth, Witnesses shall be examined by one person on behalf of the party producing them, and then cross-examined by one person on the other side.

Seventeenth, If a Senator is called as a witness, he shall be sworn and give his testimony standing and in his place.

Eighteenth, If a Senator wishes a question to be put to a witness, or to offer a motion or order, except a motion to adjourn, it shall be reduced to writing and put by the presiding officer.

Nineteenth, At all times while the Senate is setting upon the trial of impeachment, the doors of the Senate shall be kept open, unless the court shall direct that the doors be closed while deliberating upon decisions.

Twentieth, All preliminary or introductory questions, all and questions shall be argued by one person only on each side, and for not exceeding one hour on each side, unless the court by order extend the time.

Twenty-first, The final argument on the merits may be made by two persons on each side, and the argument shall be opened and closed on the part of the House of Representatives.

Twenty-second, If the impeachment shall not be sustained by a vote of two-thirds of the members of said high court of impeachment, present and voting a judgment of acquittal shall be entered; but if the person accused in such article of impeachment shall be convicted by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Senate present, the court by its presiding officer shall proceed to pronounce judgment and a certified copy of said judgment shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

Twenty-third, All the orders and decisions shall be made and had by yeas and nays, which shall be entered on the record, and without debate, except when the doors shall be closed for deliberation, and in that case no member shall speak more than once on the same question, and for not more than ten minutes on an interlocutory question, and not more than fifteen minutes on the final question, unless by unanimous consent, but a motion to adjourn and questions mentioned in rule seven may be decided by a *viva voce* vote, unless the yeas and nays be demanded by one-fifth of the members present.

Twenty-fourth, Witnesses shall be sworn in the following form, viz: "You do swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that the evidence you shall give in the case now pending between the United States and —— shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God;" which oath shall be administered by the Secretary.

Twenty-fifth, If the Senate shall at any time fail to sit as such court on the day or hour fixed therefor, the Senate may, by an order to be be adopted without debate, fix a day and hour for the sitting as such court.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PARTnership heretofore existing between Thomas McCreery and Wm. S. Marks, in the business of merchandising, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Wm. S Marks retiring from said firm. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call immediately and settle the same with Thomas McCreery, who will settle all demands on said firm.

THOS. McCREERY,
WM. S. MARKS.

Beaver, Feb. 27, 1868.—mar4'67:3t.

COFFEE. 10 Bags extra fine Rio Coffee, the best we have ever so'd. Try it.

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

HARDWARE, TABLE CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

A full and complete stock received, and at reduced prices.

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

N. O. MOLASSES, N. O. SUGAR,

Strictly choice, at

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

FLOUR AND FEED Of superior quality brought direct from the finest wheat district in Ohio, for sale low, by

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

WANTED!

1000 Bushel of RYE

AT

WILSON & CO'S!

DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS IN FLOUR, GRAIN AND MILL FEED, [illegible] MILL, [illegible] New Brighton, Pa.

mar4'67:3t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' Court of Beaver county, I will expose to sale by public vendue or out-cry, on the premises first below described, on

TUESDAY, March 10th, 1868,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., all the following described parcels or lots of land part of the estate of Charles Stone, late of Bridgewater, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., viz:

No. 1. All that lot of ground situate in the Borough of Beaver, in the county aforesaid, numbered 9 in the general plan of out-lots adjoining said town, bounded north by Wolf Lane, east by lot No. 10, south by lots Nos. 2 and 3, and west by lot No. 8, containing about 10 acres—about one-half of said lot cleared and in a good state of cultivation, balance a beautiful grove.— Improvements a good two story brick house with cellar underneath, four rooms on each floor, and kitchen attached 1 1-2 stories, a good barn about 40 by 30 feet, coal-house, wash-house, &c., a good well and cistern on the premises, a variety of fruit trees—apples, peaches, &c. This is a very desirable property, pleasantly located, with a beautiful view of the surrounding villages, the Ohio river, railroads, &c., convenient to churches, schools, railroad stations, &c.

No. 2. Also, the undivided two-thirds of a certain lot situate in the village of Sharon, in said county, bounded by lots formerly of M. T. C. Gould and Geo. Holdship, the public street and the Big Beaver creek.

TERMS:—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale by the Court, balance in two equal annual instalments from that date with interest, and to be secured by judgment bond or bond and mortgage. The purchasers to pay all expenses of preparing deeds, mortgages, &c., and stamps requisite for same. For further information inquire of the undersigned, whose residence adjoins the premises first above described.

D. H. STONE,
Ex'r. of last will of Charles Stone, dec'd.

mar4'67:1t.

G. W. PUSEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer

IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

and TEAS,

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS,

Pickles, &c.

All kinds of Country Produce sold on commission, and prompt returns made.

NO 49 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City, Penn'a.

nov13'67:1y.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE FOLLOWing Administration and Guardian accounts, which have been passed and filed in the Register's office of Beaver County, Pa., will take notice that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, on Wednesday the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868, for confirmation and allowance

The accounts of Chas. Raney, Lucy A Raney and D. C. Eaton, Executors of the estate of McDowell Raney, deceased, who was the Guardian of the minor children of Jas. Miller, deceased.

The account of Thos. Adams, Executor of the will of Andrew Adams, dec'd.

Accounts of N. Guyer, Guardian of Ruth [illegible] and Eleanor Shanor, minor children of Matthias Shanor, deceased.

Account of P. Bentel, Guardian of Wilhelmina Wagner, minor daughter of Simon Wagner, dec'd

Account of J. H. Cooper, Trustee, appointed by to make sale of the real estate of Chas. Campbell, dec'd

Account of F. McClelland, Guardian of Almira Beatty, minor son of John Beatty, deceased

Final account of David Hill and Frederick [illegible], Administrator of the estate of Margaret Hill, dec'd.

Final account of Joseph C. Wilson, Administrator of the estate of Agnes Powel, deceased

Final real estate account of M. Veon, Executrix of J. H. Veon, who was Administrator of Smith [illegible] dec'd.

Accounts of Simon Cottom, Guardian of the minor children of Alfred C. Hill, deceased

Final account of Robert Wallace, Administrator of the estate of Geo. Wallace, dec'd.

Final account of Wm. W. Beacom, Administrator of the estate of Minerva J. Beacom, dec'd.

Final account of Samuel Tennis, Administrator of the estate of James Tennis, deceased.

Final account of Harvey McCown, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin Cook, dec'd.

Account of Benjamin Buckley, Administrator of the estate of Margaret Buckley, deceased.

Final account of Robert Graham, executor of the last will of Francis Fair, deceased.

Final account of Melissa Veon, Executrix of J. H. Veon, dec'd., who was Administrator of the estate of John Crawford, deceased.

Account of Alex. R. Thomson, Administrator of the estate of William Olney, deceased

Final account of A. J. Jolly, Administrator of the estate of A. B. Jolley, deceased.

Final account of S. Wilson and S. G. Caughey, Executors of the last will of James McClure, deceased

Accounts of Christian Black, Guardian of the minor children of Henry Beyer, deceased

Accounts (real and personal) of Nathan Eakin, surviving Executor of the last will of Wm. Eakin, dec'd

Account of David Ferguson, Guardian of Columbus May, minor son of Ellen K. May, deceased

First account of W. P. Townsend Executor of the last will of Eliza Van Buskirk, deceased.

Final account of W. P. Townsend, Administrator of the estate of John M. Townsend, deceased

Final account of W. P. Townsend, Guardian of Margaret Gilliland, child of M. Gilliland, deceased

First account of W. P. Townsend, Guardian of William Gilliland, minor child of Matthew Gilliland dec'd.

Final account of B. Steinfeldt, Administrator of the estate of Solomon Hirsberg, dec'd., who was Administrator of the estate of Hermann Ganz deceased.

Account of Wm. Henry, Executor of the last will of R. P. Robers, dec'd., who was Executor of the last will of James G. Bliss, dec'd.

Final account of Scudder H. Darragh and Chas. F. Hurst, Administrators and Amelia P. Blake, Administratrix of the estate of John Blake, deceased.

Final account of Thomas McChesney, Administrator of the estate of James Lyon, dec'd.

Final accounts of Elizabeth Calvin, Executrix of the last will of John Calvin dec'd., who was Guardian of Wm. J. and Peter Y. Calvin, minor children of Wm. Calvin, dec'd.

Final account of Elizabeth Calvin, Executrix of the last will of John Calvin, dec'd.

Final account of Mary McCauley and Samuel [illegible], Administrators of the estate of Robert McCauly deceased.

Final account of Dr. M. Lawrence, Administrator of the estate of James McKinley, deceased.

Account of Andrew Waterson, Executor of the last will of Peter Small, deceased.

Account of John Weaver, Guardian of Stephen Small, minor child of Martin Small, deceased.

D. SINGLETON,
Register

feb19'67:4t

Notice in the Orphans' Court.

THE FOLLOWING APPRAISEMENTS UNDER the act of Assembly of the 14th of April, 1851, of property allowed to be retained by a widow or children of a decedent to the value of $300, have been filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Beaver County, and approved nisi.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of John Sala, dec'd James McPherson, Administrator.

Personal property and proceeds of sale of real estate to amount of $300, retained by widow of John Wack, dec'd., John Baker, Administrator.

Proceeds of sale of real estate to amount of $300, retained by widow of Casper Elm, dec'd., Michael Camp, Jr., Administrator.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Thos Walton, dec'd., Joseph C. Wilson, Administrator.

Personal property to amount of $163 95, retained by widow of William H. Brady, dec'd., Elizabeth Brady, Administratrix.

Personal property to amount of $299 95, retained by widow of William Ralston, dec'd., Archibald Ralston, Administrator.

Personal property to amount of $233 05, retained by widow of John M. Crawford, dec'd. J. H. Veon, Administrator.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Allen B. Rost, dec'd., James Wilson, Administrator.

Notice is hereby given to creditors, heirs, legatees, distributees and all others interested, to appear at the next term of said Court, and not later than the 3d day, being the 18th of March next, to shew cause if any they have, against the final confirmation of the above appraisements.

JOHN A. FRAZIER,
Clerk

feb26'67:3t

Notice in Partition.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:
IN THE ORPHAN'S COURT IN AND FOR SAID County, before the Hon. Judges of said Court. In the matter of the petition for partition on the real estate of James David, dec'd. And now to wit: Jan. 14th 1868, the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said James David, dec'd., viz: Mary Ann, widow of said dec'd. and Margaret, intermarried with Joseph Gray, residing in Temperanceville, Allegheny county, Pa. William J. Davis (petitioner) and Jane Davis intermarried with William H. Davis, residing in Hopewell township, Beaver county, Pa., and Sarah, intermarried with William T. English, residing in Greene county, Ohio, and all others interested. Greeting: To show cause if any they have why an inquest to make partition of the real estate of said dec'd should not be awarded at an Orphan's Court to be held at Beaver, in and for the county of Beaver on the third Monday of March next, (1868.)

(SEAL)

A true copy of Rule.
Attest,
JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.
J. S. LITTELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
feb.12[illegible]

The Beaver Argus.

BEAVER, MARCH 4, 1868.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE ARGUS has now a larger circulation than any paper published in this county. Advertisers will promote their own interests by bearing this in mind.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One square—10 lines and under	$1 00	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00	10 00
Two squares	3 00	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three squares	5 00	6 00	9 00	11 00	18 00
Four squares	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
One-fourth column	7 00	10 00	12 50	16 50	25 00
One-half column	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	40 00
One column	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	75 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices........$3 00
Special Notices, per line,......10
Payments to be made Quarterly, except Transient advertising, which must be paid in Advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending on the 29th of February, 1868.

		7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
February	23	12 deg.	21 deg.	20 deg.
"	24	22 deg.	35 deg.	31 deg.
"	25	30 deg.	38 deg.	35 deg.
"	26	34 deg.	38 deg.	35 deg.
"	27	28 deg.	34 deg.	30 deg.
"	28	25 deg.	35 deg.	26 deg.
"	29	22 deg.	31 deg.	24 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

Wm. Bingham, Jr., 54 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, is the authorized agent for THE ARGUS in that city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear for the first time in THE ARGUS to-day.

- O. C. Sale—D. H. Stone.
- Rye Wanted—Wilson's Mill.
- Dissolution—McCreery & Marks.
- Groceries, &c.—Shallenberger Bros.
- Special Notice—Shallenberger Bros.
- Special Notice—Wm. J. Dunn.

Geo. P. Rowell's *Advertiser* often contains some rare and funny collections. The following is a specimen. A western paper advertises thus:

"RUN AWAY.—A hired man named John; his nose turned up five feet ten inches high, and had on a pair of corduroy pants much worn."

How that nose must have looked dressed up in corduroy pants!

Dogs vs. Sheep.—From the Report of the Auditor of State, it appears that 37,488 sheep were killed in this State during last year, and 17,311 injured. The value of the sheep killed and maimed is set down at $190,392 25. That is more than all the dogs between here and Alaska are worth.—*Salem (O.) Republican.*

Peculiarities of the Race.—Some person, who has been observing the peculiarities of our race pretty closely has made these discoveries:

When intoxicated, a Frenchman wants to dance, a German to sing, a Spaniard to gamble, an Englishman to eat, an Italian to boast, a Russian to be affectionate, an Irishman to fight, and an American to make a speech.

Rev. Watkins' Lecture.—The lecture delivered in the M. E. Church of this place, on last Friday evening, by Rev. W. B. Watkins on the "Origin, oddities and office of proper names," was one of the most instructive and entertaining "feasts" of the season. Mr. W. has given this lecture much thought, and he has the faculty of presenting his ideas in a very feasible manner. The lecture was very favorably received by the audience present.

Diptheria in Cattle.—Some days ago a large Devonshire cow belonging to John Allingham, of Elderville, this county, was attacked with soreness and swelling of the throat, inability to swallow and shortness of breathing. A physician upon examining the case, pronounced it a genuine case of diptheria, and that it was highly contagious, and would probably spread through the neighborhood. The cow is under medical treatment, and is recovering.—*Washington [illegible]*

The Weather—March.—An old saying has it that when March comes in "like a lion it will go out like a lamb, and when it comes in like a lamb it will go out like a lion." Judging from this we will have an early spring. Last Sunday, March came in, and a decidedly "cold come in" it was; Monday too was chilly and stormy, with snow covering the ground to the depth of 3 or 4 inches, hence the "surface indications" point to mild, lamb-like weather, on the 1st of April. We note it be.

Brought to Jail.—On Sunday evening last, William McCullough, of Glasgow, was brought to jail on a charge of malicious mischief, preferred against him by Mr. B. F. Little. The accused threw a stone at a house in which religious services were being held. The stone in its course struck a window and went crashing through the house, scaring all, but we believe injuring none who were in the building at the time.

Agricultural Meeting.—There will be a meeting of the Board of Managers and members of the Beaver County Agricultural Society, in the Sheriff's office, in the Borough of Beaver, on Monday the 16th day of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers to serve for the coming year. All managers and members of said Society who feel an interest in the Agricultural Society of Beaver county, are specially requested to attend.

J. R. HARRAH,
(*Local* copy.) Sec'y.

Dangerously Injured.—On last Wednesday a little son of Mr. Benj. Franklin, of Fallston, came very near being killed. In playing with his bow and arrow, the latter lodged upon the roof of his father's house. He climbed up to get it, and while on the roof his feet slipped and he fell to the ground, a distance of some thirty feet. In falling, his head came in contact with a tree, causing a severe bruise. When he was picked up it was ascertained that in addition to the hurting of his head, his thigh-bone was badly fractured, making it necessary to take several pieces of bone from it before it could be properly dressed. At last accounts he was thought to be in a fair way for recovery.

Letter List.—The following is a list of letters uncalled for at the Post office in Beaver, Pa., on the 1st of March 1868:

Bart, Miss Isabella S.; Bradshaw, Robt.; Brown, Sarah J.
Cook, Mr. James.
Elliot, D. S.
Frank, Mr. W. A.; Fox, Mr. James T.
Gormley, Mr. James W.
Hoyt, R.; Hoon, Messrs. J. M. & W. H.; Hill, Mrs. Jennet.
Marquis, Wm. C.; Marshall, H. J.; Moore, Mrs. M. A.; McPherson, Mr. P. M.
Right, Miss Mary.
Patton, Mr. David; Parks, Isabella S.
Park, Miss Mary.
Ristinger, Lowe E.
Scharerr, Henry, Esq.
Tarr, J. W.; Toland, G. W., Esq.; Taylor, Mr. Wm.
Vankirk, H.
White, Mr. E. M.
Zimmerman, Mr. D.

A Monument to Col. Roberts.—During the past week, a large and beautiful monument was erected upon the grave of Col. R. P. Roberts, in the Beaver Cemetery. The workmanship was executed by Colville & Co., of Pittsburg, Pa. Col. R., it will be remembered, commanded the 140th regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and fell mortally wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, on the 2d of July, 1863. The monument is about fifteen feet in hight, three and a half feet at the base, and on it is the following inscription:

"Richard P. Roberts, Col. of the 140th Reg. Pa. Vols., born near Frankfort Springs, Pa., January 5th 1820; killed at Gettysburg at the head of his regiment July 2d, 1863. A brave soldier, a distinguished lawyer, a useful citizen, and a just man."

Near the top of the monument, and attached on a shield, a handsomely carved sword, and about midway on the monument, the name "Roberts" is inscribed in finely-cut letters. The monument rests on a foundation four feet deep, and three feet nine inches square, and is very solid.

Cold—Colder—Coldest.—Yesterday morning at 7 A. M. (Sunday) the mercury in the thermometer at this office, stood at six degrees below zero. This was, according to our information, the coldest weather of the season.

Concert.—Those of our patrons who receive the *Argus* on Tuesday evening (the evening before publication day) will bear in mind that a concert will be given in the U. P. Church of this place, at 7½ P. M., on the evening referred to. The concert will no doubt be a good one, and the audience should be large.

Car Burned.—On last Monday morning before daylight a sleeping car was burned on the Pitts. Ft. Wayne & C. R. R., while near Delphos, Ohio. The inmates barely escaped with their lives. The fire is supposed to have caught from the sparks from the locomotive.

Exhibition.—We are requested to state that a public exhibition will be given, by the Vanport Etna Literary Society, in the Baptist Church in Vanport, on Thursday and Friday evenings, the 12th and 13th of March. Admission 25 cts. Proceeds to be applied to the Sabbath School. The public are cordially invited to be present on the occasion.

Pork as Food.—A contemporary journal has the following on the value of pork as food. Its views are sensible:

"There is no trouble in eating pork in a cold climate. It is needed, or some fatty meat, for the support of life; while at the South vegetable diet is better. But whether the hog should be eaten, depends on the manner in which he is kept. If he is kept as a mere scavenger, on filth and rottenness, the meat would be unfit to eat, as its food must enter into its composition. We see this in the difference between the hogs fed on acorns and those fed on corn. Any animal that lives upon the filth and waste of cities should be rejected as food. But if the hog can be kept cleanly and on proper food, pork is as healthy as beef, poultry or fish."

Death of Jas. R. Ruth, Esq.—Jas. R. Ruth, Esq., of Washington, Pa., died on last Friday in that borough. Mr. R. it will be remembered, was dismissed from the bar in that county some time ago in consequence of his conduct in the Fogler-Montgomery-Dinsmore murder trial. On the Friday evening before his death, on motion of Wm. McKennan, Esq., the disability was removed and he was again restored to his former position at the bar. The deceased was at one time District Attorney for that county, and the Democrats of this district made him their candidate for State Senator in 1866. He was unwell only a few days previous to his death.

The Lawrence Journal.—It affords us no little pleasure to notice a decided improvement in the Lawrence *Journal*, published at New Castle, this State. Under its present management it will prove to be a valuable aid to the Republican party in that gallant little county. Its proprietors, while they in no sense neglect political questions, are intent on keeping their readers thoroughly booked up in *home news*. This cannot fail to increase its circulation and obtain for it a greater influence than it ever attained before. Its proprietors, J. W. Blanchard, Esq., and David Sankey, Esq., are intimately known to many of our own citizens, as live men, influential Republicans, and with ability sufficient to make the *Journal* rank high among the newspapers of the State. The latter, was for several years, the Revenue Collector for this District, and a more efficient one will not again be appointed. His political views cost him his official head. A. J. could not brook the idea of tole rating a gentleman in the revenue service, who refused to endorse his "policy;" so Mr. S. was notified that his labors were no longer required. We earnestly hope that the new firm will meet with all the pecuniary and political success which their energy and ability merit.

Gift Enterprizes—New York Swindlers.—Messrs. Mills & Taylor, of New York City, have sent us their circular, and ask that we publish it, and at the same time invite us to call attention to it editorially, so that the good "work" may be forwarded.—The circular reads thus:

Having received numerous applications by parties who have been swindled by schemes known as Gift Enterprizes, originated in New York and vicinity, has induced us to go to considerable expense in procuring such information as enables us to offer to our clients a plan by which they may be protected in their just rights.

We have determined to collect from the proprietors of such Lotteries the prizes justly due the ticket holder, as represented to them by circular or otherwise.

The country has been flooded with these schemes, and large sums realized by the originators, while the victimized ticket holders have been put off with fancy oil stocks or worthless jewelry.

Parties sending us the name of the Gift Enterprise in which they hold tickets, and giving us authority to act for them, will have their interest carefully attended to.

This necessarily involves considerable expense and to defray the same we are compelled to ask of each of our patrons a remittance of two ($2) dollars.

So much for the circular. Now for our comments.—They will be brief: Messrs. Mills & Taylor, we take it, are silent partners in the "Gift Enterprizes" which they seemingly denounce in New York City; and they take this method of getting $2 more from the silly dupes which their confederates have already swindled. If any of the *Argus* readers have heretofore bit at the hook thrown to them by gift enterprise concerns, we advise them to hold their peace and give this new scheme of Mills and Taylor the very widest kind of a berth. We have scarcely a doubt but that they are as great rascals as Clark, Webster & Co., (notorious gift enterprise men) have shown themselves to be.

Confidence Game in Beaver County.—Mrs. Shaffer, a widow, residing about four miles from Rochester, Beaver county, was made the victim of three sharpers on Saturday last, who duped her to the amount of one hundred and forty dollars. It appears that on the day mentioned a man, who represented himself as the proprietor of a jewelry store in Rochester, called at the house of Mrs. Shaffer, and exhibited to her two watches, which he represented to be the best of gold, and a few pieces of jewelry, stating that he was at present very short of means, and that a person with whom he had stopped the previous night had retained nearly all his valuables in payment of an old claim. After some conversation with the man as to the quality and value of the watches, Mrs. Shaffer at length agreed to give him one hundred and forty dollars for them. While they were conferring on this subject and before they had made the bargain, two men, in a barouche, drove up before the door, and alighting, walked in under the pretense of inquiring for some person residing in the neighborhood. Fortunately, they knew the "jeweler," said they were intimately acquainted with him, and assured the lady that he was a reliable man, and kept store in Rochester. The lady was satisfied, produced the money, and was handed a small tin box containing the watches.—The box was then locked. Before the parties started one of them asked for a drink, and while Mrs. Shaffer left the room to procure some water, the box, which had been placed on the table, was opened, the watches abstracted, and then re-locked. After partaking of the drink the three departed, the "dealer" towards Rochester and those riding in the barouche in the opposite direction. Some time afterwards the lady had a desire to inspect the watches, but on opening the box she discovered that she had been duped most shamefully. Mrs. Shaffer appeared before a Justice of the Peace at Rochester, but as the parties were unknown, and she could not give such a description of them as would lead to their apprehension, nothing could be done in the matter.—*Pitts. Com.*

MARRIED.

CHAPMAN—PENDLETON—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday, Feb. 27th, by the Rev. Jno. Karcher, T. Benton Chapman, of West Virginia, and Nellie, only daughter of Capt. Gilbert Pendleton, of Rochester, Pa.

DIED.

CHRISTLER—On Thursday, February 13th, 1868, in Shippingport, Beaver Co., Pa. Maggie M., youngest daughter of Michael T. and Mary Christler, aged 2 years, 6 months and 8 days.

The subject of this notice was a beautiful, interesting, and most promising child. Although so young, there were sure indications of a happy future. She could not fail to be noticed for her lively disposition, her [illegible] ways, and her sweet musical voice which was a source of entertainment to friends and visitors. Had she been spared for years to come, we have no doubt, her life would have been one of usefulness and of comfort to her now sorrowing parents.

Now a blest spirit pure and bright,
Arrayed in robes of Heavenly light,
And freed from trouble, care and pain,
We would not wish her back again.

UPPER SANDUSKY, WYANDOTT Co., OHIO, Feb. 27, 1868.

Editor Argus: Permit me a space in the columns of your excellent paper, to give your readers a few thoughts as they occur.

We have very cold weather here and have had steady winter weather since early in January.

The growing of wheat is badly injured by the hard freezing, as there has been but very little snow to protect it. Stock looks pretty well considering the scarcity of feed caused by the drouth of last Summer. There will be but very little surplus feed in the country by middle of April. The county Coroner was killed on Thursday of last week, by being crushed by a log, while drawing saw-logs.

A sad accident happened here on Saturday morning last. A few minutes after the 3 A. M. freight passed, the body of Mr. Reinhart, the Catholic Priest, was found on the track in front of the Depot crossing, with one arm cut off, his shoulder crushed, his throat cut and otherwise mutilated in a horrible manner. An inquest was held by Esq. Myres.—The most reasonable supposition is that the deceased came to his death by attempting to get on the train while in motion. When will people learn to keep away from the cars while they are moving?

At the Court of Common Pleas, adjourned on last Monday, the Grand Jury found a true bill against Mrs. Mary Bowsher, for the murder of her three children; William, Fannie and Ollie. The two young ladies were both engaged to be married. They were much esteemed by all who knew them. The mother has for some time past been leading a life of crime. Her husband was killed some eight years ago. It is supposed from the evidence that her paramour, who lives in Allegheny city, is an accomplice. Her counsel have asked to have her trial removed to Harden county.

Should the above or any extracts of it be worthy of a space in your paper, please insert it and much oblige

Yours truly, J. M. E.

THOSE who regulate their political principles by the quotations of the gold-room, and who see the rise and fall of kingdoms in the fluctuations of public securities, will be edified by the following statement of the range of their infallible barometer before, during, and after the Impeachment storm. The President made his nomination of Thomas on Friday, the 21st, too late to disturb business much on that day. On monday the Impeachment resolution was adopted, and by Wednesday the preliminaries were settled. The country had reached and almost passed an important crisis; the head of the nation was practically under arrest for crime, and his trial was a fixed certainty. The extreme Democratic journals had raved their wildest about revolution, and usurpation, and tyranny, and frantically threatened Congress with sword and fire—but all this did not have half as much effect upon the stock market as a sharp "corner" in Erie. Look at the figures:

CLOSING PRICES OF GOLD AND FIVE-TWENTIES.

BEFORE THE CRISES.		Gold.	5.20's.	AFTER THE CRISES.		Gold.	5.20's.
Feb.	17....	141¼	108¾	Feb.	23....	(Sunday.)	
	18....	141⅞	108⅞		24....	141⅞	107⅞
	19....	140⅞	108⅞		25....	140⅞	107½
	20....	140⅞	108⅞		26....	140⅞	107⅞
	21....	141⅛	108¾		27....	141⅛	107⅝
	22....	(Holiday.)			28....	141⅞	107
Average..		141	108¾	Average..		142	107½

Here is an average increase of one cent on each dollar in gold, and a decrease of a little more than three-quarters of a cent on each dollar in Five-Twenties. The sensational journals of the Opposition are welcome to all the capital they can make by an appeal to their standard of patriotism, *i. e.*, the price of gold.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Another Confidence Game.—A German emigrant on his way from Philadelphia to Alliance, Ohio, was made the victim of a swindle at the Union Depot, on Saturday. While in the cars the German was approached by a very gentlemanly looking man, who entered into conversation with him, and upon learning his destination, stated that he was also going to Alliance. When the train arrived at the Union Depot the man asked the German if he could change him a forty dollar note, and upon receiving a negative answer, said he had a debt of thirty-five dollars to pay before leaving the city, and if the German would loan him that amount, for a few minutes he would give him as security the forty dollar note and three twenty dollar gold pieces, which he produced. The German, desiring to accommodate his new acquaintance, handed him thirty-five dollars and received the note and gold pieces as collateral. He waited a short time, but as the man did not return his suspicions became aroused, and upon showing the pledge left with him to a gentleman in the depot, he learned that the gold pieces were spurious, and the bill a store advertisement. Acting upon the suggestions of the bystanders, the German visited the Mayor's office, and laid his case before Mayor Blackmore, but as he was unable to give any clue to the swindler, he of course escaped arrest, and is still at large, no doubt searching for another victim.—*Pitts. Com. of March 2d.*

Mr. Editor: You know that the Democrats are so very pious that they have a holy horror at preachers meddling in politics. I notice that in the New Hampshire canvass which is now going on, the three ablest, most energetic, and most unscrupulous men the Democrats have, stumping the State, are *preachers*. The men who can say the bitterest and most unchristian things of the colored people, and the kindest things of the perjured rebels of the South, and their leader in the White House, are these "Democratic" Reverends! Yet not a word of indignation has been uttered by the *Post*, or the little *Local*, against *ministers preaching politics*. Perhaps Mr. Editor, it is the *kind* of politics that makes the difference. Query: If a reverend gentleman should, every Sunday, preach about the curse of Cainan, and show the "niggers" are meant: if he should utter such sentiments as the Democratic lawyers (including those who could neither parse nor spell) did recently at Pittsburgh, when the case of Mr. Vashon was before the court, would the pious equanimity of your democrats be disturbed?

MARION.

LUCY PURNELL, a colored woman, was hanged on Friday at Snow Hill, Worcester county, Maryland, for the murder of Hanson Robins, a colored man, two years since.—She confessed her guilt.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Where money is scarce and work is scarce save the pennies. You can do this by dealing with Shallenberger Bros.

THOSE in want of fresh lime can have it in any quantity by calling at Mr. J. Dippie's lime kilns at Vanport, two miles below Beaver, Pa. It is a first class article, and will be sold low.

See one of the Prize Cups awarded to A. Speer for his celebrated Port Grape Wine.—It is the best grape wine ever produced in this country, the standard of our communion purposes, and the most beneficial for females and weakly persons.

NATIVE WINE.

Some time since we stopped at Passaic, and were really surprised to see the old store all filled with wine on storage. The amount of Mr. Speer's stock of Port Grape Wine on hand is almost fabulous. Four storehouses are filled, and tier upon tier of casks up and down stairs, and in some cases huge vats, occupy every available spot, leaving only little alley ways through which to walk. It is an illimitless quantity of wine.—None is sold until it has acquired the age of four years, and the brands 1, 2, 3 and 4, are of the first, second, third and fourth years vintage. Our druggists have some of the oldest of the above wine direct from Mr. Speer.—*Pittsburgh.*

DON'T BUY AN ORGAN

Until you have heard that wonderful musical triumph, the Burdett Organ (the performance of even a child upon that perfect instrument is more touching and musically entrancing than the flourishes of practical players upon most other organs. The effects of the *vox humana* (human voice) and celestial stops—a late invention, and found in perfection only in the Burdett organ—are touching and sympathetic in the extreme, and comparable only to the heart-searching and tremulous tones drawn from their violins by an Ole Bull or a Vieux Temps. The Messrs. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., have the sale agency, and will be glad no doubt, to show these organs to all who may desire it.

BEAVER MARKETS.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

BEAVER, MAR. 4, 1867.

Flour per bbl.	$12,75	Eggs per doz	25
Dried Apples per bus.	2,20	Butter per lb	45
Dried Peaches per bu.	4,75	Hams per lb	20
Wheat per bus	2,00	Shoulders	12½
Corn per bus	90	Sides per lb	16
Oats	60	Tallow per lb	12½
Flax Seed per bus	2,25	Lard per lb	15
Beans per bus	2,00	Candles per lb	20
Potatoes	90	Molasses per gal	1,00
Onions	3,00	Refined Oil	70
Corn Meal	1,10	Crude Oil	30

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, March 2, 1868.

Trade during the past week has generally been confined to a very small circle, and the aggregate of the transactions in nearly all articles of produce and general merchandise foot up small in amount.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—We note sales of 40 bbls choice at $3 00 ℔ bbl.

BEANS—Prime navy beans command $4 50 ℔ bush.

BUTTER—Sales reported of extra choice Ohio roll at 40@45c ℔ lb.

EGGS—There has been a slight advance, owing no doubt to the cold weather having checked the receipts. We note sales of 20 bbls fresh at 30c ℔ dozen, and some dealers are holding for [illegible].

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Sugar cured hams 17½@18c; shoulders 11½@12; rib sides 14c; clear sides 15½c; dried beef [illegible], and lard [illegible].

MESS PORK—Active at [illegible] ℔ bbl.

POTATOES—We quote peachblow potatoes at $1 05 @1 10 ℔ bushel.

HAY—From country wagons loose timothy sells at $15@20 00 ℔ ton as to quality.

GRAIN—We note sales, to-day, of 125 sacks shelled corn, [illegible], delivered at $1 00 ℔ bushel. There is moderate demand for rye with but small receipts, and we note sales of 300 bushels, delivered, at $1 55 ℔ bushel. There is very little barley offering, and maltsters are paying $2 00@2 10 ℔ bushel for spring. Oats have advanced a little and we now quote from depot at 68@69c, and from store [illegible] ℔ bushel. There is no inquiry for wheat except by millers, who are paying for red winter wheat $2 40, and for white wheat $2 50 ℔ bushel.

FLOUR—We quote choice white wheat flour at $13 00 [illegible]

CORN MEAL—We have reported sales of 3 ton at $2 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We quote at $4 25 ℔ cwt.

RYE FLOUR—Choice rye flour sells at $9 ℔ bbl.

Executors' Notice.—Whereas letters testamentary to the estate of Robert Dilworth, late of Darlington tp., dec'd., have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay, to

JAMES SMART,
JOHN C. DILWORTH, Ex'rs,
Darlington tp.
feb26'68:6t.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL EXPOSE TO SALE at public out-cry, on the premises, on FRIDAY THE 6th DAY OF MARCH, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., the House and Lot situate in the Borough of Beaver, bounded north by Turnpike Alley, west by lot of the heirs of the late Dr. Smith Cunningham, dec'd., and south by Third Street, said lot being about 42 feet front by 300 feet deep. On which is erected a good frame dwelling house with hall and two rooms on first floor and three rooms on second floor, with one story frame kitchen attached. Premises in good order.

TERMS.—One-fourth of purchase money in hand, balance in four equal annual payments, with interest, secured by Judgment bond and mortgage.

HENRY RICE.

Andrew M'Kindley vs. Joseph Edie, Oscar Jenkins, Mortimer Jenkins, Byron Jenkins, Jack Bolce, and James Buchanan, partners under the name and style of the Vienna Oil Co. — In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, No. [illegible], Nov. T, 1866. Foreign Attachment in assumpsit for $[illegible] 28. Bal. Book acc't. [illegible], 1868, on motion the Court gives judgment against the defendants. Jan. 27, 1868, affidavit of claim being filed, rule on the Prothonotary to assess damages on the judgment in this case.

Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that said damages will be assessed at the Prothonotary's office, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1868, at two o'clock, P. M.

JOHN CAUGHEY, Prothonotary.
jan29'68.

LICENSE NOTICE.

LIST OF APPLICANTS FOR LICENSE AT March Sessions 1868.

HOTELS.

Joseph Anderson........Darlington borough.
John Græbing........New Galilee "
Daniel Sourbeck........New Brighton "
David Magaw........New Brighton "
Rebecca Allsband........Darlington "
Michael Ifft........New Sewickley twp.
W. P. Alcorn........Bridgewater borough.
John M. Shroads........Phillipsburg boro.
Henry Ankeny........Rochester "
John S. Shepler........Bridgewater "

EATING HOUSES.

William W. Johnston........Rochester borough.
John B. Clark........Beaver "
Jacob Marks........Darlington "
Jacob J. Ross........Industry twp.
Elizabeth Ripper........St. Clair borough.
James Anderson........Patterson twp.
J. W. Hamill........Bridgewater boro.
John Cress........Phillipsburg "
Herman Steinfield........Beaver Falls.

TO VEND LIQUORS IN QUANTITIES NOT LESS THAN ONE QUART, WITH OTHER GOODS AND MERCHANDISE.

C. F. Kearcher........Phillipsburg boro.
J. C. Hays & S. E. McCabe...Rochester "
Mary Alexander........Rochester "

JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.
feb26'68:3t.

List of Causes for Trial at March Term, 1868.

1ST WEEK.

Ephraim Smith vs. J. T. Townsend.
James W. Woodwell vs. Directors of poor of Beaver Co., Garnishee of W. R. Sterling.
Thomas H. Mason, vs. Jas. Graham, et al.
Ann E. Burr's Ex'r. vs. James Marshall,
Michael M'Laughlin vs. Stephen Hunter.
John Brady vs. Alex. Stanley.

2D WEEK.

John Betty's Ex'r. vs. N. C. & B. V. R. R. Co.
Robert Morgan vs. Hugh Anderson.
George Hinds vs. P. F. W. & C. R. W. Co.
Henry Barr vs. George W. Barclay.
G. W. Alexander's heirs vs. [illegible], et. al.
John Stewart, Trustee, vs. J. [illegible], et. al.
George Stewart vs. [illegible]
Jane Hannen vs. [illegible]
Fred. Boch, vs. Ann Millers Adm'r.
H. T. Price & Co. vs. [illegible]
same vs. J. [illegible] & Co.
Desota Oil Co. vs. David [illegible], et. al.
Thomas H. Jackson vs. W. [illegible], et. al.
Joseph Johnston vs. [illegible]
Geo. W. Cable et al. vs. [illegible]
Samuel Piersol vs. [illegible], Sr.
D. A. Pritchard et al. vs. [illegible], et. al.
Richard Tea vs. [illegible]
George Youngson vs. [illegible]
Bentel & Co. vs. [illegible]
[illegible] vs. [illegible] Oil Co.
[illegible] vs. Joseph [illegible], et. al.
John C. Duff vs. A. W. Taylor, et al.
John Boch vs. [illegible]
G. N. Hollister vs. [illegible]

JOHN CAUGHEY, Prothonotary.
(*Local copy.*)

ROCHESTER MARBLE WORKS!

NEW STYLES!

W. H. Marshall,

DEALER IN

ITALIAN & AMERICAN MARBLE

AND

MANUFACTURER OF

MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, MARBLE MANTLES, STONE AND MARBLE POSTS FOR CEMETERY LOTS,

OLD STAND.

Grind Stones

Of a superior quality on hand.

ALSO

AGENT FOR THE

Phenix Hydraulic Cements.

ALL PERSONS DESIRING MONUMENTS OR Headstones, give us a call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. We have always on hand a large and superior stock of finished work, which we are selling lower than can be had in the city or can be had from strolling agents through the country. So beware of agents, call and examine for yourselves before purchasing.

feb 26'67:6m.

SIMON SNITGER & CO.,

(At the old stand, 3rd street Beaver, Penn'a.,)

DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF

GROCERIES,

SUCH AS

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SORGHUM, RICE, PEPPERS, SPICES, SOAPS, CANDIES, RAISINS, ENGLISH CURRANTS, FIGS,

FLOUR, FEED, FISH, GRAIN, &c., &c.

They are constantly receiving a fresh assortment of these articles, and the public may rely upon getting from them as good as the market affords.

All goods delivered if required.

jan15:1y.

T. E. BATEMAN & SON

Druggists.

THE ABOVE NAMED FIRM HAVE RECENTLY opened a Drug Store, on Main street, BEAVER FALLS, Pa., where there may constantly be found, a good assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, LIQUORS, PERFUMERY, TOILET SOAPS, BRUSHES of all kinds, FANCY ARTICLES, GLASS, PUTTY, LAMPS, OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, DYE STUFFS, TOBACCOES, CIGARS, STATIONERY, &C.,

And all other articles belonging to the Drug business.

Physicians' Prescriptions

Will be carefully compounded at all hours, and all business in their line attended to promptly.

Beaver Falls, Pa., Nov. 16, '67.—nov27'67:1y.

BOUNTY ACCOUNT.

JOHN C. CALHOUN IN ACCOUNT WITH Borough of New Brighton Bounty Fund, January, 1868.

DR.

To balance due on duplicate 1864,	$343 82
" " " " 1865,	1303 88
" " " " 1866,	4542 33
" " " " 1867,	6677 88
" New Brighton borough,	651 30
"Receipts unseated lands,	65 10
	$13,519 65

CR.

By exonerations duplicate 1864,	$30 00
" " " 1865,	715 73
" " " 1866,	697 30
" " " 1867,	653 78
" amount pd. on note in bank,	3579 75
" " " interest on,	344 40
" " " bonds,	1115 60
" " " interest on bank,	124 47
" balance due on duplicate 1865,	18 64
" " " 1866,	3191 10
" " " 1867,	3084 09
" commissions to collectors,	348 27
" " treasurer,	33 36
" amount paid Odell publishing,	15 00
" " " Weyand,	18 00
" due from borough,	651 30
" receipt for unseated lands,	65 10
" balance in treasury,	6 80
	$13,519 65

LIABILITES OF BOUNTY FUND, JAN. 1868.

Note in bank,	3230 24
Bonds, (veterans)	818 00
Unsettled claims,	175 00
Surplus,	1910 60
	6036 38

ASSETS TO PAY SAME.

Balance due on duplicate 1865,	18 64
" " " 1866,	3191 10
" " " 1867,	3084 09
" " by borough,	651 30
Receipt for unseated lands	65 10
Balance in Treasury,	6 80
	6036 38

We the undersigned auditors of the Borough of New Brighton, have examined the forgoing account, and find it correct.

J. S. WINANS,
ABRAM BENTLEY, Jr., Auditors.
feb19'68:3t. (Local copy.)

F. A. Fortune's

Dry Goods Store,

ROCHESTER, PA.

WINTER GOODS

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

Grand opening of Merinos, Delaines, Coburgs, Barathens and Dress Goods of every kind.

DOMESTICS.

Muslins and Prints from 6¼ cents to 12½. Look we [illegible] Good Red Flannel 25 cents. Shawls and Blankets cheap. Tickings from 18 cents up, army Overcoats and Blankets. Don't fail to call.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! FURS!!!!

Direct from importers and manufacturers the largest assortment ever offered. Cheaper than ever.

F. A. Fortune's

RED FRONT

IN THE DIAMOND

ROCHESTER PA.

SPRING FASHIONS 1867.

BRIDGEWATER MILLINERY,

NEW ASSORTMENT MILLINERY, [illegible] on Thursday, March 14th. I wish to inform my old friends, and as many new ones as will please come me, that I am now receiving an entire new stock of Millinery, of the latest Spring Styles, and will be pleased with an early call.

Hearing is Believing, but Seeing is the Naked Truth.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH CLOTHING STORE, New Brighton, [illegible], a large and well selected stock of

CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps and Underclothing, which they intend to sell 20 per cent. less than any Store in the county. Come and see before going elsewhere, and let your motto be, a dollar saved, a dollar earned.

JOSEPH SNELLENBURG,
Broadway and Falls street, New Brighton, Pa.

nov27'67:6mos.

FRUIT TREES,
GRAPE VINES,
STRAWBERRIES,
GOOSEBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES,

Monthly and Rising Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Evergreens, Ornamental trees, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Roots &c., &c., of the most approved variety in large quantities for market purposes or family use. Trains of the P. F. W. & C. R. R., stop at our Nurseries, at Edgeworth Station. Orders carefully packed and shipped or delivered in Pittsburgh daily.

No tree pedlers employed by our establishment.

feb26'67:3t.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY!

ENGINE & REPAIR SHOP,

In Fallston Beaver County, Pa.

HAVING refitted and enlarged my stock of materials and tools, and having secured the services of the best of mechanics, I am prepared to warrant all work done to give entire satisfaction. I have on hand different patterns and styles of Engines, Flint Clay Rolls, and am prepared to make or repair all descriptions of machinery, on reasonable terms.

PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS.

I have all the best plow patterns that are in use, among which is the "Great Western," which [illegible] plow of the county for the last fifteen years. There are five sizes of this plow, all of which I manufacture and keep for sale; also "Patent Lever," "Right and Left," "Mountain King,"—right and left—"Side Hill," and nearly all the different kinds in use.

COOKING, FRANKLIN AND HEATING STOVE

Having made several important improvements in the "Climax," by which coal or wood can be supplied without lifting lids, and having two places for pipe, either or both of which can be used at the same time, with a ventilation to the oven, thus having the advantages of a Cooking Stove, Bake oven and Franklin Stove combined. This Stove has been in constant use for twenty years, and many of them after being used for this period of time, are now in good order. There is but a small portion of this stove exposed to fire, and this is easily and cheaply replaced. To make them still more lasting, we are now putting in tile or fire brick lining. Our other patterns are the Enterprise, Keystone and Premium; Parlor Stoves; heavy and small heating Stoves, Franklin Stoves, Fenders, &c. Grate and Grate Fronts, Fenders, Iron Railing of various styles, Wagon Boxes, two sizes, Tea Kettles, Corn Shellers, Force and Cistern Pumps, Sad Irons, Metal Sinks for kitchen, Sheet Iron and Tinware, always on hand and made to order. In fact, I manufacture and keep for sale, almost everything wanted, in the machinery or hardware line.

In addition to our other Stoves, we are now making two new patterns, No. 7 and 8, of the Great Republic, which are taking captive, the best cooks and housewives in the country.

Second hand stoves always for sale cheap. Two good new engines, suitable for saw-mill or shop purposes now on hand, and will be sold reasonable.

mar13'67—1y. JOHN THORNILEY.

Shallenberger Bros.

SUCCESSORS TO

STILES & SHALLENBERGER,

Bridgewater, Penn'a.

DEALERS IN

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, GRAIN,

AND

Country Produce

OF VARIOUS KINDS.

TINWARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.

I PROPOSE KEEPING CONSTANTLY ON HAND all kinds of TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE, which I will sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

Tin Roofing, Spouting & Job Work

Done to order in the best possible manner, and at the shortest notice.

Using none but the best of material, and having none but the best of workmen,

WE WARRANT ALL WORK

SHOP ON THE LOWER END OF

Third Street,

BEAVER, PA.

Give us a Call, and examine our work.

Japanned ware kept constantly on hand.

C. R. ANSHUTZ.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Vegetable & Flower Seeds.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen,

NO. 128 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa., opp. the Post Office.

ARE PREPARED TO [illegible] ORDERS FOR Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens, &c. Vegetable and Flower Seeds of best quality, Onion Setts, Early Goodrich, Harrison and other variety of Seed potatoes, Garden Implements and Gardening Tools, [illegible] any amount, when desired, [illegible] of one dollar or upwards, except Corn, Beans and Peas. Catalogues sent on application and all orders promptly attended to.

jan29:6m.

BRIDGEWATER

MARBLE WORKS.

DAVID WOODRUFF, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Italian and American Marble.

Monuments, Head Stones, &c., made to order.

Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Shop opposite Dr. Smith's Drug Store, Bridge street, Bridgewater.

DAVID WOODRUFF.

may26'68ly

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM!

CONTAINING ABOUT 162 ACRES, ABOUT ONE-half bottom land, belonging to the heirs of John Scott, dec'd. The buildings consist of house of room, therm 38 by 45 feet, large stable, sheep house, corn-crib, wagon house, and other necessary buildings. There is an orchard of choice dwarfed fruit, now bearing. The entire farm is exceedingly well watered by springs on different parts of the farm, and comprising both bottom and upland, is well adapted to grain or stock raising.

This tract of land is located in Hopewell tp., Beaver county, Pa., adjoining the village of New Sheffield. There are 2 Churches, (O. S. & U. P.) within ¼ of a mile of the Farm, and a Public School House adjoining.

For further information apply to

I. W. SCOTT.

ap6'67-3m. New Sheffield, Beaver county, Pa.

WOULD YOU HAVE GOOD BUTTER ALL THE YEAR ROUND?

Then get the best Churn in use, viz:

Westcott's Adjustable Dash Churn

THIS CHURN IS NOW REGARDED BY ALL THE Agriculturalists and Dairymen of the country, who have had the opportunity to examine it, as the best Churn yet offered to the public, embracing as it does the principal of the old Dash Churn, adding thereto many improvements. Price from $10 to $16, according to size. An Agent wanted in every township in the county. Send for a circular and for Churn, and if not satisfactory, the money will be refunded. Address

THOS. H. BINGHAM & CO.,
305 Penn street,
(Opposite Freight Depot P. F. W. & C. RR.)
Pittsburgh, Pa.

dec8'67-1y.

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

JEWELERS,

WILL RE-OPEN THEIR NEW STORE, AT THE old Stand, No. 48 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 14th December, 1867, with an entire new and an unusually large and elegant stock of

Fine Gold and Silver Wathes,

FINE JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS,

Superb Solid and Plated Ware,

SUPERIOR TABLE CUTLERY,

FINE AMERICAN and FRENCH CLOCKS,

MUSICAL BOXES, SPECTACLES.

Watch Maker's Tools and Machinery, &c.

Wholesale Agency for the CELEBRATED AMERICAN WATCHES.

dec14'67-3m.

Premium Trunk Factory

JOSEPH LIEBLER,

MANUFACTRER OF AND DEALER IN

TRUNKS, VALISES

AND

Traveling Bags,

NO. 104 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

nov18'67-6m.

THE CHEAPEST GROCERY

AND

TEA HOUSE

IN THE CITY.

J. KOHEN & BROTHERS,

RED FRONT

GROCERY and TEA HOUSE,

NO. 69 FEDERAL STREET,

Below P. F. W. & C. R. R. Depot,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

COUNTRY DEALERS AND OTHERS INTERESTed in the purchase of

TEAS SUGARS AND COFFEES,

Will study their own interest by calling on us before purchasing elsewhere, as we can models, quick sales and small profits.

J. KOHEN & BROTHERS.

apr11'67-6m.

EVERYBODY LOOK AT THIS!

Reasons why you should Buy your

BOOTS & SHOES

AT THE

RED FRONT SHOE STORE,

NO. 63. 63. 63. 63. 63.

FIFTH STREET.

1st. We keep the good Goods as those as any house.

2d. They warrant every Pair they sell.

3d. They guarantee their Goods to do good service.

4th. They make any thing they sell.

5th. They trim all their work, making it most durable.

6th. Their store is the most elegant and genteel in the City.

7th. Their work is the most durable and perfect in the City.

8th. You can buy the best Goods and get the lowest prices.

9th. Quality and style, that cant help but please.

10th. The largest assortment to select from in the City.

11th. Their work is made under their own supervision, and they know what they sell.

12th. Their Goods, for the kind of country, are to be had at

NO. 63. 63. 63.

FIFTH ST. PITTSBURGH, PA

nov27'67-1y.

C. A. Decarme,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN, ALL kinds of [illegible]

Shop on the corner, nearly opposite the Post Office, Beaver, Pa.

July21, '67-tf.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN OF CHRISTIAN Character,—Ministers, School Teachers, and all others so disposed, to act as Agents for the Publisher, for Randall's new book of the Holy Land, entitled—

The Hand-Writing of God.

This new and important book of testimony to the prophetic truth of the Bible is now ready. One agent reports seventy-five orders in three days. Another says, "Our minister spoke of it from the pulpit as invaluable to the Christian in the study of the Bible. I have two hundred and sixty orders so far."

Address, with stamp, for descriptive circular and terms, or apply in person to

J. W. RHULE & Co., PUBLISHERS.
feb18'68-4t. 66 Fifth Street Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wholesale and Retail

HATS, CAPS & LADIES FURS.

Wm. Flemming,

No. 139 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS WILL FIND IT TO their interest to call and examine our Stock before making their purchases, as our facilities for doing a wholesale trade are not excelled by any house in the United States. [nov27'67-1y.

NEW NOTION HOUSE!

J. G. KAMPHAUS,

206 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Wholesale & Retail

DEALER IN

BASKETS, HOBBY HORSES, CHILDRENS CARriages, Wagons, Penknives, Pocket Books, Looking Glasses, Playing Cards, Brushes, Fancy Goods of every description. [dec4'67:2m.

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER.

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,

Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES

And Brandies,

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES.

PATENT MEDICINES

In great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheesman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of
LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY.

Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.

July1'67 J. MOORE.

HERMAN HIRSH. MARK HIRSH. SIMON HIRSH.

HIRSH & BROTHERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CLOTHING,

AND

Gentlemen's urnishing Goods,

NO. 29 ST. CLAIR STREET

(Opposite Iron City College,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Clothing made to order on short notice.

nov27'67:1y.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

Cor. Railroad Crossing and New York St.,

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provision, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willowware, Woodenware, and all articles kept in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of the patronage.

N. B. All kinds Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH.

Rochester, Oct. 1st, 1867—oct5'67:1y.

New Fall Goods!

NEW STYLES!

Just Received at Reduced Prices,

AT

S. J. Cross & Co's.,

OLD STAND,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

WE NOW HAVE FRESH FROM THE EAST, AT VERY LOWEST FIGURES.

Prints in Great Variety,

Delaines in Fancy & Solid Color,

COBURGS,
ALPACCAS,
MERINOS,
GINGHAMS,
FLANNELS,
TICKING,
CANTON FLANNEL,
SHIRTING CHECK,
JEANS,
TWEEDS
CASINETS,
CASSIMERES,
LADIES CLOAKING,
WATER PROOF CLOTH,
BLACK and BROWN,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
NOTIONS,
BLEACHED and BROWN MUSLIN,
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,

A large and entirely New Stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

SHIRTS, DRAWERS, VESTS, PANTS, PEA JACKETS, SACK COATS, DRESS COATS, OVER COATS.

OUR STOCK OF

Groceries.

FLOUR, FEED AND PROVISION,

is as usual, full and complete.

We deliver all heavy goods free of charge. Take all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

at highest Market value.

We thank our customers for past patronage and solicit a continuance.

S. J. CROSS & CO,

NEW YORK STREET,

NEAR RAILROAD CROSSING.

Rochester, Pa.

jan1'68:1y

THE LATEST AND BEST

Shuttle, Noiseless Family Sewing Machine!

Queen's Head, Norfolk Family Sewing Machine, with the recent improvements, is now considered

The Best and the Cheapest

AT

S. J. Cross & Co's.,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

And the ONLY Machine, that will do ALL Kinds of work, from the finest Cambric to the heaviest Cassimere, made at a first class Foundry, and universally approved, or it is at the option of the purchaser to return it. It will sew on all kinds of material with threads of thread, and is so constructed in its operation, any practical Sewing Machine. It is simple in construction and does not get out of order, and a child can learn to use it. It has no fan-pendent

Hemmer, Feller, Braider, Corder and Quilter.

It has the only reliable tucking attachment that can be made to advantage in a machine. It also has a simple and DURABLE ATTACHMENT, and is the only Machine making the Lockstitch that does the braider practically.

The Celebrated Singer Manufacturing Machines.

For Tailors, Boot and Shoe Makers, Harness and Carriage Manufacturers, will be supplied on the shortest notice.

All Machines Warranted For Three Years.

All persons who are intending to purchase a Sewing Machine or not, are respectfully solicited to call and examine these Superb Sewing Machines, and see them in operation, at the Millinery Store of Mrs. A. E. KOONES, Brighton St., one do or above the Diamond, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., where will keep a supply for sale.

J. M. KOONES, Agent,
jan8'67-1y. Rochester Manufacturing Company.

ROCHESTER FOUNDRY.

ANDERSON, PATTERSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE CASTINGS Railway Track and Car Castings, Agriculturs Implements, Engine and other Castings made at a first class Foundry. Stoves, Grate Fronts, Grate Bars, Liners and Weights, Hollow-Ware, Kettles, Iron Fence, and all other Castings called for, on short notice and of the very best metal.

Also, J. Anderson's justly celebrated New Cook Stove for Coal and Wood, which took the

First Premium

At the State Fair recently held at Pittsburgh. This Stove combines many new and important principles, which place it far in advance of all others now in use. Some of the merits claimed for it by the Inventor, are Heavy Metal, Well Proportioned, Beauty of Style and Finish, Ease of Draft, Easily Kept Clean, Requires but little Fuel, and the

BEST BAKER EXTANT.

All orders thankfully received and promptly filled.

We Call Attention to the Following Statements:

While living in this town I used several of the most Celebrated Cooking Stoves, made in that part of the country, and on my arrival here, I was recommended to purchase the Crystal Palace Stove, (also invented by Mr. Anderson) as being the best. I did so, and used it with good satisfaction. When I saw Mr. Anderson's new Stove, I was attracted by its neat appearance, and on examining its Oven and interior arrangements, found it possessed many advantages over all I had seen. I purchased, and have one now in use. We consider it superior to any we have ever used. It is all the inventor claims, and we think, all that could be desired in a Cooking Stove.

CAPT. CHARLES PENDLETON.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 21st.

Having one of Mr. Anderson's new Stoves in use, I can fully endorse Capt. Pendleton's statement.

JOHN H. WHEELER.

Having one of Anderson's new Stoves in use, I can fully endorse the above recommendation.

J. WOODRUFF.

Having one of Mr. Anderson's new Stoves in use, we are fully satisfied with its good qualities in all respects.

JOSEPH IRVIN AND WIFE.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 25th.

Having kept house for a long time, and used a great number of Cook Stoves of different patterns and styles, I consider J. J. Anderson's new Stove, in point of economy in fuel, nicety cooking and baking for its size, superior to any we have used, and cheerfully recommend it, believing it will render entire satisfaction.

CHAS. LUKINS.

We have one of Mr. J. J. Anderson's new Stoves, manufactured at the Rochester Foundry, and having given it a fair trial, we find it comes fully up to all that has been claimed for it. Bakes very rapidly, takes but little fuel, and is a most excellent baker. Mr. Anderson may congratulate himself on having achieved quite a triumph in the line of Cooking Stoves.

Very respectfully,

Rochester, Nov. 25th, 1867. J. S. BRACKEN.

A. S. Harvey,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

AND

Hardware.

HAVING ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL selected Stock of

Teas, Rice,
Coffee, Cheese,
Sugar, Soaps,
Molasses, Bacon,
Syrups, Fish.

Hardware,

NAILS AND WINDOW GLASS.

STONEWARE.

Pine Churns, Peck Measures,
Oak Churns, ½ Bush. Measures,
Willow Baskets, Split Baskets.

Pure Cider Vinegar.

ALSO

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR

By the Barrel or in Sacks, constantly on hand.

Give me a call, and see.

A. S. HARVEY,
Bridgewater, Pa.

Estate of Thomas Cooper
late of Beaver county, No. 123 March T., 1867. Foreign Attachment in case for $150-00, balance of the price for boring an Oil Well.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, No. 123 March T., 1867. Foreign Attachment in case for $150-00, balance of the price for boring an Oil Well.

And now, Jan. 27, 1868, on motion the Plaintiff has judgment against the defendant.

Jan. 27, 1868, all claims of creditors not filed with on the Prothonotary's office, on or before the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, will be forever barred from coming on the Proth[illegible] against the defendant.

JOHN CAUGHEY,
Prothonotary.

jan27'67.

C. WESTON M. D.

HOMEOPATHIST,

NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, ON LOCUST ST., between Railroad and Bridge sts. [may1'67:1y.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL THOSE WHO Suffer from disease of Liver and Stomach, such as Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Waterbrash, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, &c.

DR. BOLLINGER'S HEADACHE AND ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Are the most perfect remedy ever brought before the public, for all diseases of the Liver and Stomach.

They act as a CATHARTIC without weakening the Stomach or Bowels, but on the contrary give to those organs, driving away all Melancholy Feelings, infusing new Life and Vigor into the System.

For sale by all Druggists and Country Merchants, throughout the Country.

J. HENDERSON & BRO'S., 206 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale Agents.

oct6'67:1y.

R. W. & W. J. SNODGRASS,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS

CORNER OF

Federal and Lacock Streets, Allegheny,

(First corner below Depot,)

DEALERS IN

LEADS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

DAWSON & RICHARDSON

Beaver Falls, Pa.

HAVING JUST OPENED LRGE STOCK OF GROCERIES.

NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.

Window Glass all sizes and double strength. Special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.

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LINSEED OIL.
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BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER,

Paints of all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock of Paints before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, Choice Brands of Flour in Barrel and in Sacks. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Remember the place, first door above the Cutlery, opposite side of street,

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AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

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MANUFACTURE MOWERS, REAPERS Hathway or Endless Chain, and Lever Power of various sizes, Threshers and Separators, Farm Mills, Cider Mills, Cane Mills and Sorghum Evaporators, Corn Shellers, Dog Powers for Churning, and all other Agricultural Machinery.

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Of all kinds done on short notice. Machines of any kind built for parties.

Having had an experience of fifteen years in Patents and Patent Business, we are prepared to make Models, Applications, &c., for parties desiring to take out Patents.

Having fitted up our Factory with

NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY,

Selected from the best Eastern makes, in person, and employing none but the best Mechanics, we are prepared to do work in the best style and manner.

Having secured the services of A FIRST CLASS PATTERN MAKER, we are also prepared to make any kind or style of Patterns.

Particular attention paid to Repairing Mowing and Reaping Machines, and machinery in general.

We solicit, and hope by attention and care to merit, the patronage of parties wishing work done. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Address A. B. SMITH & CO.
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SPEER'S

Port Grape Wine,

Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes.

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EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS USE.

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Speer's Port Grape Wine,

FOUR YEARS OLD.

This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable

TONIC AND STRENGTHENING PROPERTIES

are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect,

A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Invalids use Speer's Port Grape Wine.

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Weakly persons find a benefit by its use.

Speer's Wines in Hospitals are preferred to other Wines.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

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BLANK DEEDS, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, Summons', Subpœnas, Warrants, Commitments, &c., &c., can always be had at the Argus office, as cheap as they can be bought elsewhere. Give us a call.

O C

IT IS THE BEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED TO Agents. One or two days' time will secure a good

Sewing Machine, French Silk Button Hole, Lock Stitch, Shuttle, Self-Adjusting, Easy Running Machine, with a full set of Attachments, and a variety of Fancy Work, for the Family, all of which will be taught at the office, free of charge, to the purchaser, in the course of one week, or sent to any part of the country, as may be desired.

All right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following described property, to wit:

Also, The undivided moiety or half part of all that certain lot of ground, situate in the town of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., being all of lot No. 96 and the half of lot No. 127, beginning on the corner of Penn's alley and a market street, thence along said alley 132 feet to Haggerty's alley, thence along said alley north 140 feet to Third street, thence along said street west 66 feet to the public square thence along said square 70 feet a south direction to said lot No. 96, thence west along said square 66 feet to Market street, thence south along Market street 70 feet to the place of beginning, on which there is erected a frame dwelling house and frame store room or shop.

Also, The undivided moiety or half part of that certain tract of land situate in Darlington township, Beaver county, Pa., beginning at a post, thence south 31 deg. west by the lands of the heirs of D. Gilliland 5 8-10 perches to a post, thence south 57 deg. west 9 perches by land of the same to a post, thence south 33 deg. west 4 9-10 perches to a post, thence by land of Jos. T. Boyd north 81 deg. east 18 perches to a post, the place of beginning, containing 7 acres and 98 perches.

Also, One other piece of land, beginning at a post and White Oak, thence by lot of the Presbyterian Congregation of Mount Pleasant, north 79¾ deg. west 50 1-10 perches to a post in the road, thence by said meeting house land north 15¾ deg. east 31 80 perches to a post on the side of the road, thence by land formerly of B. W. Dustan south 43½ deg. east 23 3-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 193 perches.

Also, The undivided moiety or half part of another tract of land situate in Darlington township, Beaver county, Pa., commencing at the bridge across Little Beaver Creek near Caughey's Mill, thence north 47½ deg. east 26 perches, thence north 84 deg. east 30 perches, thence south 70½ deg. east 6 perches, thence north 15 deg. east 25 perches, thence north 29 deg. east 12 3-10 perches, thence north 73 deg. east 10 5-10 perches, thence north 53 deg. east 20 perches, thence north 69 deg. east 25 5-10 perches, thence north 19½ deg. east 15 perches, thence north 56 deg. east 27 6-10 perches to a dead White Oak, thence north 52 deg. west 19½ perches to a White Oak, thence south 14 deg. west 63 5-10 perches, thence south 19½ deg. west 33 perches, thence south 73½ deg. west 30 5-10 perches, thence south 7 deg. west 41 7-10 perches, thence south 88½ deg. west 14 perches thence south 20 deg. east 16 5-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 29 acres and 10 perches. The entire farm under fence, about 80 acres cleared and on which there is erected a log dwelling house, frame stable and sheep house. A large orchard on the premises.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of R. A. Cochran, at the suit of James M. Imbrie

NO. 2. ALSO.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendants, of, in and to the following lot of ground being No. 305, situate in the borough of New Brighton, Beaver county Pa. bounded on the north by lot No. 306, on the east by Front street, on the south by lot Nos. 303, and on the west by Broadway, on which there is erected a two story frame dwelling house and out-buildings. Fruit trees on the lot.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Scippy and Rebecca his wife at the suit of Kennedy & Park.

NO. 3 ALSO.

At the same time and and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following piece or parcel of land situate in Ohio township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north and east by land of D. C. Thompson, on the south by land of Jesse Smith, and on the west by land of George Dawson's heirs, containing eight acres more or less, with a good frame dwelling house erected thereon, on which there are two producing Oil Wells, two Steam Engines, Boilers, Smoke Stacks, Derricks, Frame Shanties Oil Tanks, and Tubing in the wells. There is also a good Coal Bank open on the premises.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of the Revenue Oil Company, at the suit of William J. Lang.

NO. 4 ALSO.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following described lot or piece of ground lying and being situate in Fallston, Beaver county, Pa., bounded as follows: On the north by public road, on the east by Big Beaver Creek, on the south by lot owned by Margaret Mehaffy and heirs of Sarah Childs, west by second street, being No. 1 in the plan of lots laid out by Joseph Anderson, on which there is erected a two story frame house.

Also, The undivided third part of the following described piece of land situate in New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., beginning at the water of Beaver Creek, thence by Axe Factory lot north 46 deg. east to include the grist race, thence by east bank of said race north 45 deg. west 50 feet, thence north 17 deg. east to the berm bank of the Canal, thence by said bank and parallel therewith 19 perches 100 feet, thence south 37 deg. west to the water of Big Beaver creek aforesaid, and from thence to the place of beginning, including all the ground within said boundaries, except thirty feet in width on the east of the mill race for a public road. Also, the undivided third of five shares of water from said mill race, each share being equal to the one hundredth part of all the water furnished by said race, on which there is erected a two story frame building 30 by 50 feet, with basement. Said building used for manufacturing purposes in which there is the following machinery, to wit: one upright drill, one iron lath and one iron planer.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Brittain, at the suit of Family Mutual Aid Society, and suit of Burnett & Beckel.

No. 9 ALSO

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following farm or tract of land situate in Chippewa township, Beaver County, Pa., bounded on the north by land of William McCaffery and David Cochran's heirs, on the east by land of Isaac Cox, and other land of defendant, on the south by land of S. McConaughey and John Cunningham, and west by lands of James Montgomery, Wm. Davidson, sr., and Wm. McConaughey, containing about two hundred acres, about 150 acres cleared, the entire farm under fence, on which there is erected a two story frame dwelling house, a log and frame dwelling house and large frame barn. There is an apple orchard of about 75 bearing trees, and a young grape orchard numbering about 200 trees, of choice fruit. The farm is well watered and underlaid with coal, which is now open.

Signed and taken in execution as the property of W. Welsh at the suit of Henry Wagner, for use of Duncan and Wagner.

No. 10. ALSO.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following lot and piece of ground situate in the town of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north by Mill street, on the east by Madison Street and a depth of thirty-four feet, more or less, upon a certain lot or piece of land in the Borough of Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa., being No. 12 in the plan of said borough, recorded in the office for recording deeds, &c., in and for said county, in Deed Book Johnston's plan of lots No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and bounded on the north by Mill street, on the east by lot of W. D. Johnston, on the south by Shield's Street, and on the west by lot of W. D. Johnston.

There is on the above lot a large frame building about 30 by 40 feet used as a carpenter shop.

Seized and taken as the property of [illegible] at the suit of Miller & Dalzell.

JOHN S. HILL, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Beaver, Feb. 10, 1868.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY WRITS OF LEVARI Facias, Fieri Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, Pa., and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Beaver, on

Saturday, March 14th, 1868,

at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, the following described property, to wit:

All right, title, interest and claim of defendants, of, in and to the following described lot of ground, situate in the town of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., being all of lot No. 96 and the half of lot No. 127, beginning on the corner of Penn's alley and a market street, thence along said alley 132 feet to Haggerty's alley, thence along said alley north 140 feet to Third street, thence along said street west 66 feet to the public square thence along said square 70 feet a south direction to said lot No. 96, thence west along said square 66 feet to Market street, thence south along Market street 70 feet to the place of beginning, on which there is erected a frame dwelling house and frame store room or shop.

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There is on the above lot a large frame building about 30 by 40 feet used as a carpenter shop.

Seized and taken as the property of [illegible] at the suit of Miller & Dalzell.

JOHN S. HILL, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Beaver, Feb. 10, 1868.

Executor's Notice.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Samuel Hogg, late of Rochester township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will make known the same without delay.

WILLIAM LAUGHLIN, Administrator,
Greene township

feb. 19'68:6t.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Robert Laughlin late of Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will make known the same without delay.

WILLIAM LAUGHLIN, Administrator,
Greene township

feb. 19'68:6t.